The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. BOAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (Sundays excepted), 25 cents per week; mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (5½ tames), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1872. NO. 221.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial News rates Discounts. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take from the postoffice or removing and leaving uncalled for, papers or periodicals, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor,

☞ Letters on Business, subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FIRST EDITION.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Gathering of the Delegates.

Who Shall be Vice President?

THE COLFAX MEN CONFIDENT.

Pennsylvanians Named for the Place

The Question of a Platform.

The Tariff Plank of 1860 Talked Of.

Morton McMichael to be Temporary Chairman.

CHANCES OF WILSON, OF IOWA

Changes in Pennsylvania Delegation

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1872.

The Vice Presidency—Colfax Party Confident.

Delegations have been arriving all day. Probably half the entire number will be here to-night. To-day the Vice Presidency has been canvassed with considerable earnestness, the leading candidates being Colfax and Wilson, the supporters of the former manifesting the most confidence. Indiana is here asking his nomination with great earnestness. Ohio will compliment Governor Dennison with her vote on the first ballot, and after that divide between Colfax and Wilson, the larger share going to the former. New England is not solid for Senator Wilson. General Hawley's name has been started, but more in reference to a remote possibility than immediate probabilities. New York is claimed for Wilson, though no one is on the ground to speak authoritatively. As to the South calculations wholly vary.

Don Cameron in the Field.

Pennsylvania has not yet declared. The delegation will meet to-morrow evening. To-day's canvassing has developed a purpose to bring forward Don Cameron as the Pennsylvanian for Vice President. It was started some days since in Washington, and arrivals from there to-night are expected to give it shape and momentum, or suppress it entirely, as the canvass of the delegates shall lead them to determine. The scheme is not known to be sympathized with outside of this State, nor is it known to possess any positive strength yet even here. There is an evident disposition on all hands to recognize Pennsylvania, and could her delegates agree perfectly and heartily on a Pennsylvanian, the convention would be likely to gratify her. Whether such agreement can be reached is somewhat doubtful.

Other Pennsylvanians Mentioned.

This afternoon Judge Kelley was started by quite a number of influential supporters, and Senator John Scott is also considerably mentioned. He is known to have supporters in the delegation, though as yet his name is not open for conspicuous. Governor Curtin's name is also mentioned, and with a certain prompt acquiescence in the fitness of such a nomination. The list of Pennsylvanians for Vice Presidency is not yet completed. It is presumed, extended as it is, union on a single name is not altogether impossible. Should Don Cameron conclude to make the trial, he will do it in the belief that the delegation can be brought together on him. Though the purpose of making him the Pennsylvania candidate actually exists, whether an attempt will be made to execute it is yet to be determined. That point will be decided early to-morrow.

The Question of Platform

is engaging the attention of some of the most thoughtful of the delegates. Regarding the tariff plank, the resolution of the Chicago Convention of 1860 has been under free circulation among delegates. The question, however, has taken no definite shape as yet.

President of the Convention.

Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, is considerably spoken of for President of the Convention, though not enough delegates are present to give anything like a decisive look to this question. Should Pennsylvania not conclude to present a candidate for Vice President, it is probable that she will present Morton McMichael as temporary chairman.

The National Republican Committee

Have agreed on Morton McMichael, of this city, for temporary Chairman, and he has accepted. Gerritt Smith is spoken of for President, but it is doubtful whether, on account of his age, he will consent. He is enthusiastic for Grant, and says that a change, especially to Greeley, would be a blow to the business of the country.

Changes in Pennsylvania Delegation.

The following changes have been made in the Pennsylvania delegation: Edwin H. Fitler has been substituted for Gen. Truman, and Jos. C. Ferguson for Adam Albright, all from Philadelphia; David M. Boyd, of Washington, takes the place of Alexander Nelson, and John Hall takes Mr. Boyd's place as alternate. It is probable that D. F. Houston, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Gross, of Pittsburgh, will be chosen additional delegates-at-large for the additional member of Congress awarded to Pennsylvania.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa,

is a candidate for Vice President, and his name is received with favor. Gen. Dodge, chairman of the Iowa delegation arrived to-day, and is active in his behalf.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The influx of delegates and others to the Convention to-day has been very large, although, however, up to to-night scarcely half of the delegates and alternates have arrived. The delegates come in by small squads, and no State as yet is fully represented. This is supposed to be attributable to the fact that the work of the Convention is a mere formality, the nomination of Grant having been satisfactorily settled by Conventional instruction. Philadelphia has made every preparation to make the gathering, in point enthusiasm and numbers, one of the first ever held in the country. A National Convention of politicians has not been held here before since 1856, the time when Fremont and Dayton were nominated.

The Vice Presidency

seems to be about the only question in dispute. That Grant will be renominated by acclamation unanimously is everywhere conceded, but a strong and determined opposition to Colfax exists, and it is difficult to speculate upon the result of the contest. Colfax has over one-third of the delegates present from New England, and will have at the start 134 votes instructed for him, besides scattering votes which will probably run him to 200 votes. Out of the necessary 734 votes he will probably pick up at least fifty more on first ballot, possibly more, if he receives any support from the South. It is believed, however, Colfax and Henry Wilson will develop greater strength among the southern delegations than any other name which may come before the Convention. It is not thought that either John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, John F. Lewis, of Virginia, or Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, whose States are instructed to vote for them, will develop any outside strength. Wilson naturally believes he will be dropped after the first ballot. The Ohio delegation will support Governor Dennison on the first and every succeeding ballot, which fact in the statement that Dennison would decline to be a candidate is without truth, as telegraphed, and the delegates say they will insist on the presentation of his name in every ballot. If, however it should occur that Dennison is withdrawn, it is very improbable that the vote of the State will be given as a unit to Colfax or Henry Wilson. The Ohioans, next to Dennison, will be likely to support Henry Wilson. James F. Wilson's name is the most Presidential candidate of the little mentioned. The probability that a compromise candidate will be chosen, in view of the closeness of the contest between Colfax and Wilson, has rather unexpectedly invested the subject with most exciting interest. The compromise candidate who is thought to be most favorably considered is General Hawley, of Connecticut.

General Craighead is to be chairman of the Ohio delegation. It is the desire of many to place ex-Governor Hayes upon the committee on resolutions, but that gentleman declines. Governor Noyes was among the arrivals this morning.

A strong desire exists to give every honorary distinction possible to Pennsylvanians in the organization of the Convention, and in furtherance thereof the National Committee last night decided to select Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, as temporary chairman.

*Pennsylvania* will lead off with a complimentary Vice Presidential vote for Don Cameron, Son of Senator Cameron. Wm. D. Kelly is the choice of the delegation for the office, and the most persistent efforts will be made to secure his nomination. To-night delegations from the States of Kansas, Maryland and Tennessee, at least such of them as are here, decided to cast their votes for Colfax. It was understood to-day that General Butler would come to the Convention with a view of killing off Hawley. Little of North Carolina, is hard pressed for the permanent chairmanship of the Convention. Ex-Governor Orr is also mentioned for the position. Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, who is here, has been also talked of, but the delegates from his own State say that Illinois cannot presume so far in view of the nominee for the Presidency hailing from that State.

The only feature of any special interest of the evening was the appointment by the National Committee of A. B. Cornell, of New York, to fill the place of Horace Greeley upon the committee.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Has Not Withdrawn as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—The *Ohio State Journal* to-morrow will contain the following as double leaded editorial: "It is not true that Governor Dennison has withdrawn from his candidature for the Vice Presidency. It is true that he has placed a letter in the hands of Mr. Craighead, to be read to the Ohio delegation at Philadelphia, making the conditions of his being presented as a candidate the vigorous support of the Ohio delegation and fair prospect of his being nominated in their opinion. He expressly declines all complimentary votes. From this it will be seen that the Ohio delegation will determine whether or not Mr. Dennison will be presented to the Convention. He leaves the decision with them."

The Massachusetts Grant campaign club, one hundred and twenty-five strong, are here and have been the first to throw a large Grant flag to the breeze. They are working hard to nominate Senator Wilson for Vice President, and say they are bound to succeed. The New York delegation had an informal meeting this evening, and discussed Colfax and Wilson. Benjamin F. Butler has not yet arrived. His motives are the subject of much outspeculation. Among the prominent arrivals to-day are Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Ex. Governor Carpenter, Gov. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio; Ex. Governor Birney, of Michigan. George Francis Train arrived this evening.

## XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—I give notice that at an early day I shall attempt to vindicate the memory of my personal friend, Edwin Stanton, from the foul aspersions cast on it on this floor. I knew Edwin M. Stanton in life. I honor his memory, and shall attempt to vindicate it.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the sundry civil service appropriation bill, came up. Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it indefinitely, and yielded the floor to Mr. CARPENTER, who addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Schurz's criticisms on the report of the Committee on the Sales of Arms. He said that the Senate had been quietly proceeding with public business when a preamble and resolution, introduced by Mr. Sumner in relation to sale of arms, came on the Senate like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as that preamble and resolution were read, every friend of the administration saw that a full investigation was necessary, and the resolution could have been passed in ten minutes, but Mr. Sumner, by insisting on the preamble, forced on the Senate a debate of two weeks, though at the end of the debate he became ashamed of the preamble and voted to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER had extracts from the *Globe* and showed that he had declared himself in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and that every Senator subsequently placed on the committee voted for an investigation. He argued from the manner in which the committee proceeded that the investigation should be fair, full and complete. Therefore he said: When the Senator from Massachusetts denounced the report of the Committee as a whitewashing report, he violated all the decencies of parliamentary life, and all truth that should guide and control a Senator and gentleman. It was apparent from the first, however, and the subsequent course of the Senator from Massachusetts had shown, that his object was not to have a full and fair investigation of the arms sales, but to make a deliberate, premeditated assault on the administration, without regard to truth or justice.

In reviewing the course of the investigation Mr. CARPENTER read Mr. Sumner's statement in his protest against being called as a witness. He (Mr. Carpenter) understood he would willingly submit not only his conduct in this matter, but the conduct of his whole public life to the closest scrutiny, and congratulated him on the stinging rebuke of public opinion, as saying that never before or since the lovely Nazarene walked beneath the palms of Galilee had a more considerable truth or earth except the Senator from Massachusetts who could say "every act, every letter, every idle word of my past life meets my present approbation." [Laughter.] Was there ever a more self-satisfied gentleman in the gallery applauded loudly, and forcibly resisted the attempt of the door-keeper to put him out, protesting that it was in violation of the Constitution.

Passing to Mr. Schurz's speech reviewing the report of the Arms Committee, Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from Missouri [Schurz] was clearly a philosopher, and came within the Scotchman's definition of a metaphysical philosopher—"one who talks about what nobody understands, and what apparently he does not understand himself." He certainly, in the most brilliant discourse, the most striking rhetoric, if not founded on fact or reason, could not make a revolution in this country and the Senator from Missouri ought not to fail to consider this, because what he aimed at was nothing less than revolution. That Senator had drawn a doleful picture of our present condition, and saw that the report of the arms committee indicated an unhealthy political atmosphere, and certainly the atmosphere here did seem very offensive to the Senator's nostrils, especially since his return from the pure ether of Cincinnati, where not an office-seeker went, and where if those who did go, not one could hold an office for forty years. [Laughter.] The Senator [Schurz] had also expressed great fear for the liberties of the country because the arms committee was composed of lawyers, had indorsed a soldier's construction of the law. The Senator is exceedingly hard on the soldiers and on all who served his country in the late war, but I apprehend no danger from that source. My fear for the perpetuity of our institutions does not rest on the blunders of honest, brave soldiers. It is not by these that the liberties of nations are overthrown, but by the efforts of artful, intriguing rascals who have gained the public ear—artful, designing Jesuits, who have swept away the foundations of free institutions, while pretending to defend them. The liberties of Rome were not struck down by the soldiers, but by politicians who finally overcome by the artful intrigues of Augustus Cæsar. If our liberties ever go down, they will go down under the manipulation of a set of designing and artful men, who stand out as models of republicanism, purer than their followers.

Mr. CARPENTER then made a long legal argument of Friday, and in support of that report he mentioned as before that there was no violation law and no wrong of any kind in the sales. He regarded Schurz's opinion of the law in violation of international law, he put the reported opinion of Bismarck; that they were not.

In reply to Mr. Sumner, Mr. CARPENTER then spoke as follows:

Mr. President, this debate, which was commenced by the Senator from Massachusetts on Friday and continued by the Senator from Missouri on Friday night, was not introduced for the purpose of eliciting information on the sale of arms. The subject was first introduced into the Senate for mere party-trap and party purposes, and to no other legitimate fact. I say the whole history of the transaction fairly justifies that statement. It was to prejudice the country, to disseminate calumny and falsehood throughout the country, to prevent the renomination of General Grant, which, it was feared by a few of his personal enemies, was certain to come, and the debate has served the purpose of the Senator from Massachusetts especially, in precisely the same spirit. The Senator from Massachusetts has been a long time in public life. He has been for many years associated with those measures which have finally triumphed and resulted into making the enfranchisement of four million of colored people in this country. He has long been expected by many, and for many years by all right-minded men and citizens, but it has happened with him as it has happened with many men, that the constant fumes of praise from all sources, public, private, daily and hourly have made him more considerable than he was his head, and he no longer seemed to be capable of investigating any question apart from himself. He has long been, as it is reported, not only an admirer but an imitator of Burke, and it is safe to say that in praising his style he has selected that before him the effort of Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, a remarkable effort on the part of Burke—remarkable principally for malice and meanness, and for the most unscrupulous statements. The statement that Dennison would decline to be a candidate is without truth, as telegraphed, and the delegates say they will insist on the presentation of his name in every ballot. If, however it should occur that Dennison is withdrawn, it is very improbable that the vote of the State will be given as a unit to Colfax or Henry Wilson. The Ohioans, next to Dennison, will be likely to support Henry Wilson. James F. Wilson's name is the most Presidential candidate of the little mentioned. The probability that a compromise candidate will be chosen, in view of the closeness of the contest between Colfax and Wilson, has rather unexpectedly invested the subject with most exciting interest. The compromise candidate who is thought to be most favorably considered is General Hawley, of Connecticut.

General Craighead is to be chairman of the Ohio delegation. It is the desire of many to place ex-Governor Hayes upon the committee on resolutions, but that gentleman declines. Governor Noyes was among the arrivals this morning.

A strong desire exists to give every honorary distinction possible to Pennsylvanians in the organization of the Convention, and in furtherance thereof the National Committee last night decided to select Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, as temporary chairman.

*Pennsylvania* will lead off with a complimentary Vice Presidential vote for Don Cameron, Son of Senator Cameron. Wm. D. Kelly is the choice of the delegation for the office, and the most persistent efforts will be made to secure his nomination. To-night delegations from the States of Kansas, Maryland and Tennessee, at least such of them as are here, decided to cast their votes for Colfax. It was understood to-day that General Butler would come to the Convention with a view of killing off Hawley. Little of North Carolina, is hard pressed for the permanent chairmanship of the Convention. Ex-Governor Orr is also mentioned for the position. Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, who is here, has been also talked of, but the delegates from his own State say that Illinois cannot presume so far in view of the nominee for the Presidency hailing from that State.

The only feature of any special interest of the evening was the appointment by the National Committee of A. B. Cornell, of New York, to fill the place of Horace Greeley upon the committee.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Has Not Withdrawn as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—The *Ohio State Journal* to-morrow will contain the following as double leaded editorial: "It is not true that Governor Dennison has withdrawn from his candidature for the Vice Presidency. It is true that he has placed a letter in the hands of Mr. Craighead, to be read to the Ohio delegation at Philadelphia, making the conditions of his being presented as a candidate the vigorous support of the Ohio delegation and fair prospect of his being nominated in their opinion. He expressly declines all complimentary votes. From this it will be seen that the Ohio delegation will determine whether or not Mr. Dennison will be presented to the Convention. He leaves the decision with them."

The Massachusetts Grant campaign club, one hundred and twenty-five strong, are here and have been the first to throw a large Grant flag to the breeze. They are working hard to nominate Senator Wilson for Vice President, and say they are bound to succeed. The New York delegation had an informal meeting this evening, and discussed Colfax and Wilson. Benjamin F. Butler has not yet arrived. His motives are the subject of much outspeculation. Among the prominent arrivals to-day are Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Ex. Governor Carpenter, Gov. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio; Ex. Governor Birney, of Michigan. George Francis Train arrived this evening.

## XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—I give notice that at an early day I shall attempt to vindicate the memory of my personal friend, Edwin Stanton, from the foul aspersions cast on it on this floor. I knew Edwin M. Stanton in life. I honor his memory, and shall attempt to vindicate it.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the sundry civil service appropriation bill, came up. Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it indefinitely, and yielded the floor to Mr. CARPENTER, who addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Schurz's criticisms on the report of the Committee on the Sales of Arms. He said that the Senate had been quietly proceeding with public business when a preamble and resolution, introduced by Mr. Sumner in relation to sale of arms, came on the Senate like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as that preamble and resolution were read, every friend of the administration saw that a full investigation was necessary, and the resolution could have been passed in ten minutes, but Mr. Sumner, by insisting on the preamble, forced on the Senate a debate of two weeks, though at the end of the debate he became ashamed of the preamble and voted to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER had extracts from the *Globe* and showed that he had declared himself in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and that every Senator subsequently placed on the committee voted for an investigation. He argued from the manner in which the committee proceeded that the investigation should be fair, full and complete. Therefore he said: When the Senator from Massachusetts denounced the report of the Committee as a whitewashing report, he violated all the decencies of parliamentary life, and all truth that should guide and control a Senator and gentleman. It was apparent from the first, however, and the subsequent course of the Senator from Massachusetts had shown, that his object was not to have a full and fair investigation of the arms sales, but to make a deliberate, premeditated assault on the administration, without regard to truth or justice.

In reviewing the course of the investigation Mr. CARPENTER read Mr. Sumner's statement in his protest against being called as a witness. He (Mr. Carpenter) understood he would willingly submit not only his conduct in this matter, but the conduct of his whole public life to the closest scrutiny, and congratulated him on the stinging rebuke of public opinion, as saying that never before or since the lovely Nazarene walked beneath the palms of Galilee had a more considerable truth or earth except the Senator from Massachusetts who could say "every act, every letter, every idle word of my past life meets my present approbation." [Laughter.] Was there ever a more self-satisfied gentleman in the gallery applauded loudly, and forcibly resisted the attempt of the door-keeper to put him out, protesting that it was in violation of the Constitution.

Passing to Mr. Schurz's speech reviewing the report of the Arms Committee, Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from Missouri [Schurz] was clearly a philosopher, and came within the Scotchman's definition of a metaphysical philosopher—"one who talks about what nobody understands, and what apparently he does not understand himself." He certainly, in the most brilliant discourse, the most striking rhetoric, if not founded on fact or reason, could not make a revolution in this country and the Senator from Missouri ought not to fail to consider this, because what he aimed at was nothing less than revolution. That Senator had drawn a doleful picture of our present condition, and saw that the report of the arms committee indicated an unhealthy political atmosphere, and certainly the atmosphere here did seem very offensive to the Senator's nostrils, especially since his return from the pure ether of Cincinnati, where not an office-seeker went, and where if those who did go, not one could hold an office for forty years. [Laughter.] The Senator [Schurz] had also expressed great fear for the liberties of the country because the arms committee was composed of lawyers, had indorsed a soldier's construction of the law. The Senator is exceedingly hard on the soldiers and on all who served his country in the late war, but I apprehend no danger from that source. My fear for the perpetuity of our institutions does not rest on the blunders of honest, brave soldiers. It is not by these that the liberties of nations are overthrown, but by the efforts of artful, intriguing rascals who have gained the public ear—artful, designing Jesuits, who have swept away the foundations of free institutions, while pretending to defend them. The liberties of Rome were not struck down by the soldiers, but by politicians who finally overcome by the artful intrigues of Augustus Cæsar. If our liberties ever go down, they will go down under the manipulation of a set of designing and artful men, who stand out as models of republicanism, purer than their followers.

Mr. CARPENTER then made a long legal argument of Friday, and in support of that report he mentioned as before that there was no violation law and no wrong of any kind in the sales. He regarded Schurz's opinion of the law in violation of international law, he put the reported opinion of Bismarck; that they were not.

In reply to Mr. Sumner, Mr. CARPENTER then spoke as follows:

Mr. President, this debate, which was commenced by the Senator from Massachusetts on Friday and continued by the Senator from Missouri on Friday night, was not introduced for the purpose of eliciting information on the sale of arms. The subject was first introduced into the Senate for mere party-trap and party purposes, and to no other legitimate fact. I say the whole history of the transaction fairly justifies that statement. It was to prejudice the country, to disseminate calumny and falsehood throughout the country, to prevent the renomination of General Grant, which, it was feared by a few of his personal enemies, was certain to come, and the debate has served the purpose of the Senator from Massachusetts especially, in precisely the same spirit. The Senator from Massachusetts has been a long time in public life. He has been for many years associated with those measures which have finally triumphed and resulted into making the enfranchisement of four million of colored people in this country. He has long been expected by many, and for many years by all right-minded men and citizens, but it has happened with him as it has happened with many men, that the constant fumes of praise from all sources, public, private, daily and hourly have made him more considerable than he was in his head, and he no longer seemed to be capable of investigating any question apart from himself. He has long been, as it is reported, not only an admirer but an imitator of Burke, and it is safe to say that in praising his style he has selected that before him the effort of Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, a remarkable effort on the part of Burke—remarkable principally for malice and meanness, and for the most unscrupulous statements. The statement that Dennison would decline to be a candidate is without truth, as telegraphed, and the delegates say they will insist on the presentation of his name in every ballot. If, however it should occur that Dennison is withdrawn, it is very improbable that the vote of the State will be given as a unit to Colfax or Henry Wilson. The Ohioans, next to Dennison, will be likely to support Henry Wilson. James F. Wilson's name is the most Presidential candidate of the little mentioned. The probability that a compromise candidate will be chosen, in view of the closeness of the contest between Colfax and Wilson, has rather unexpectedly invested the subject with most exciting interest. The compromise candidate who is thought to be most favorably considered is General Hawley, of Connecticut.

General Craighead is to be chairman of the Ohio delegation. It is the desire of many to place ex-Governor Hayes upon the committee on resolutions, but that gentleman declines. Governor Noyes was among the arrivals this morning.

A strong desire exists to give every honorary distinction possible to Pennsylvanians in the organization of the Convention, and in furtherance thereof the National Committee last night decided to select Morton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, as temporary chairman.

*Pennsylvania* will lead off with a complimentary Vice Presidential vote for Don Cameron, Son of Senator Cameron. Wm. D. Kelly is the choice of the delegation for the office, and the most persistent efforts will be made to secure his nomination. To-night delegations from the States of Kansas, Maryland and Tennessee, at least such of them as are here, decided to cast their votes for Colfax. It was understood to-day that General Butler would come to the Convention with a view of killing off Hawley. Little of North Carolina, is hard pressed

Wednesday, May 29, a Sum of Money, over and above all expenses, by calling at HOYLE & CO'S GLASS HOUSE, Tenth street, Birmingham.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A SPLENDID Hotel business, in a town of 4000 inhabitants. Must be a man who can give unexception-able references, is energetic and willing to apply himself to the business, and can command some cash, money. Apply to C. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

LITTLE DONE IN CONGRESS.

Carpenter and Logan Reply to Sumner.

STEAM PRESSURE ON TOWBOATS.

Report in the Pomeroy Bribery Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

Speech-Making in the Senate.

The Senate was almost wholly given up to-day to Carpenter and Logan in reply to Sumner, and both, aside from much that nearly all agree would have been better unsaid, made strong points against Sumner. Carpenter's statement of his protracted conversation with Stanton entirely broke the force of Sumner's version of Stanton's communication as given in the speech of last Friday. Logan's reading from Stanton's four campaign speeches, in which Grant was spoken of in terms of high eloquence, has, in connection with Carpenter, effectually demolished that part of Sumner's speech. Logan showed besides that no Senator knew of the law which rendered Mr. Stewart ineligible as Secretary of the Treasury until after he had been unanimously confirmed, and consequently Sumner's arraignment of the President in this matter for deliberately violating the law went for absolutely nothing. Carpenter's reply to Schurz was mainly directed to maintaining the theory of international law put forth by the committee, and summed it all up in declaring that the whole duty of a neutral toward a belligerent was expressed by the one word impartial. A very common criticism upon this portion of his speech to-night is, that if our government should adopt his theory, it would overthrow our claims against England even for direct damages. Mr. Chandler gave notice that he should take occasion during the debate to vindicate the memory of one of his dead friends, and it is supposed he referred to Stanton. Several other Senators now expect to take part in the political debate.

Steam Pressure on Towboats.

The Senate, during the morning hour, passed a bill further extending the provisions of the present law regulating the pressure of steam allowable on tug-boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, for one year.

Business Blown Aside.

During the afternoon Mr. Sherman came in with the conference report on the tariff, and attempted to favorably present it, so that it could be reported to the House, as the House had been waiting for it all day. Logan, however, refused to yield, and the House was obliged to adjourn, since under the rule the report could not be presented while the House has no business of consequence, the effect of the day's proceedings in the Senate has been to put aside business for the entire day.

Pomeroy to be Cleared.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections are ready with a report on Pomeroy. Thurman declines to sign it. It will set forth that the evidence adduced does not make out a case against Pomeroy. The report is signed by Senators Wilson of Massachusetts, Edmunds, Harlan and Frelinghuysen. Pomeroy will be declared entitled to his seat.

HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., June 3, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The Secretary of State, replying to a letter from General Banks, says no American citizens are imprisoned in Canada on account of complicity in the invasion of Canada.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House a House resolution, states that $12,675,357 have been paid into the Treasury from sales of property by officers of the Navy Department since July 1st, 1869. This money is now credited to specific appropriations, and might be used according to the terms of the appropriation on the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, but no one has done so, but has so deposited subject to the order or draft of the officer making the deposit.

The Conference Committee on the tariff and tax bill have agreed and will report. They place whisky at seventy cents, which covers everything except the ten cent stamp on the barrel for the rectifier, and fix the uniform tax of twenty cents per pound on tobacco.

VISITING THE PRESIDENT.

There was an unusually large number of visitors at the executive mansion this morning. Hundreds of strangers are calling to pay their respects to the President. He also gave audience to delegates from Mississippi, Indiana, Kentucky and other States on their way to the Philadelphia convention. A delegation from the Universal Peace Union had an interview with the President.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1872.

THE DAY'S NEWS.

The Japanese Embassadors have accepted an invitation to a banquet with the Chamber of Commerce.

The General Synod of the Reformed Churches in America will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, in the Little Reformed Church, Brooklyn.

Judges Woodruff and Blatchford to-day announced that both concurred in the opinion that motions to quash the indictments against the Tammany ring now before them will be denied.

The Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions mourning the loss of Mr. Bennett, to attend in a body, and that the flags on all public buildings be placed at half mast on the day of the obsequies.

The boss cook painters and other employing painters gave them notice that hereafter they would expect them to work under the eight hour system. Several piano makers, including Haines, have conceded the eight hour system. The tin roofers and cornice manufacturers are expected all to follow to-morrow or Wednesday the eight hour system. All the clothing houses and a number more have adopted the new system. Several stage and car lines have yielded. The cabinet makers and upholsterers report the concession of four additional firms.

Mr. Bernard Barsch, a German, was arrested this afternoon on a suit by Conrad Barsch, a workman, for false imprisonment. Barsch was arrested at Stein's instigation for inducing him and receive a quarter of the profits of an Indian trading post, saying also that he [Pomeroy] had put in his brother-in-law, Gayford, to represent his share.

## A TRIBUTE TO CHAPPAQUA.

### The First Greeley Gun of the Campaign—What Took Place at the Board of Trade Rooms Last Night.

Last evening, in response to a call signed by some fifty persons, there were held a Greeley meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, the old stamping ground of th Democracy, over the Third National Bank. The little room was filled, over seventy persons being present.

Mr. J. J. Bennett was called to the chair and Mr. J. C. Breen was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting, and announced that for certain reasons which would be explained, he had been requested to appoint an Executive Committee for the present.

Mr. Breen then stated that it was deemed inexpedient by the friends of the movement to appoint an Executive Committee at the time, and so the State Central Executive Committee had advised. In order to bring the matter before the meeting, the gentleman offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, with the power to name a day for a grand Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting, and that said committee be authorized to add to their number and to act in conjunction with other committees having the same object in view.

The resolution was adopted, with an amendment making the committee to consist of fifteen, with power to add to their numbers.

A committee of five, in connection with the chair, was then appointed by the chair, as such committee. The committee did with the following result;

Messrs. Jos. Bennett, J. P. O'Neill, R. P. Nevin, C. F. Morgan, Dr. Thorn, N. A. Clowes, E. M. Cargo, Hon. L. K. Bouquet, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, Hon. W. Heatley, J. B. Moore, S. Fleshman, William Ward, Robt. H. Kerr, Andrew Burt, W. A. Powers, J. Brickenstoth, W. C. Boreland, John McGehan, J. F. Brinkhouse, G. J. Hauck.

Mr. Clowes moved that the meeting indorse the Cincinnati nominations, "Greeley and Brown."

Several motions to lay the motion on the table ensued.

After considerable discussion the original motion prevailed.

Mr. Morgan moved the appointment of a committee of four to attend a ce-mercantile meeting to send to the grand Greeley Ratification Meeting held last evening in New York city.

Messrs. J. C. Breen, Dr. King, G. F. Morgan, N. A. Clowes and J. P. O'Neill were appointed the committee. They would be the only delegates of the meeting a very congratulatory dispatch was forwarded to New York last evening.

The whole affair, from beginning to end, was the broadest kind of a farce.

### Fall of a Scaffold.

An accident occurred yesterday afternoon in the Thirteenth ward, which may result fatally. A carpenter named John Slugle, was working on a building at Seventeenth and Wallace streets, when the scaffold on which it was supported, broke, throwing the scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Mr. Slugle, when picked up, was found to be seriously injured. He sustained a frightful gash in the back part of his head, and several bruises about his body. His spine also was injured. After receiving proper attention at the Allegheny City Hospital, he was removed to his house in the Sixteenth ward.

### Sudden Death.

Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Eliza J. Wray, of late a resident on Webster avenue, Eighth ward, in this city. Deceased was as well as usual on retiring on Sunday evening, and was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Dr. W. S. Foster gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from heart disease, and a verdict was rendered in accordance therewith. Deceased leaves a husband and three small children.

## GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

### Business of the Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh held a regular monthly meeting.

The following members were present: Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Harley, Rowley, Shaw, Sweitzer, Smythe, Torrance and President Kincaide.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Dr. L. Ward, physician at the Farm, reported the following: During the month of May there were fifteen cases admitted in hospital, ten discharged and twelve remaining; there was one birth and four deaths during the month; the deaths were as follows: Matthew Finn aged 48, of old age; Isabella Laws (colored) 58, dropsy; Martha Davis 72, softening of brain; Ann Henry 83, old age. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Thomas Cuess, the new Superintendent at the Farm, made the following report for May: Inmates in the institution, May 1st, 115 males and 75 females, total 190; admitted during the month, 30 males, 14 females, making a total of 254; the eleopements, deaths and discharges, were 18, leaving in the house, on June 1, 205, a net increase for the month of 18 persons. The report was received and filed.

A communication from Dr. Reed, Superintendent of Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont, was read, in which he reported a number of cases belonging to the Guardians of the P. or, which he thought might be safely removed to the City Farm. The Communication was received and referred to the City Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Fitzsimmons stated that the matter of assessing the value of the County Home property, for the purpose of making a settlement with the city Guardians of the Poor, in relation to their claims under the consolidation act, would come up before the Commissioners appointed by the Court, on Wednesday, June 19th, at the County House.

The monthly committees, in connection with the President and Solicitor of the Board, were ordered to attend to the matter, produce witnesses, &c.

Mr. Shaw moved the following:

*Resolved*, That from and after the passage of this resolution, the Superintendent of the City Farm shall not place any furniture or other property on the farm premises, save that furnished for the Guardians of the Poor, or permitted by the monthly committee; nor shall any property whatever be sold at the Farm, by auction or otherwise, unless authorized by the Board. Adopted.

The Secretary stated the expenditures for the past month to have been $6,400 46.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid, after which the meeting adjourned.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The June term of this Court commenced yesterday. The list of grand jurors was called, and a quorum having been sworn, Mr. John Bryce, of Esss Birmingham, was designated as foreman.

Peter Lorringer, convicted of murder in the second degree, was called for sentence, and in consequence, Allegheny, fronting the Park. References exchanged.

### TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

*Commonwealth Against.*

Peter Lorringer (murder), Emma Jackson,
Thomas Sinclair, Emma Jackson,
Howard Jones, Ellen Sanders,
John Lynch, Ernest Arming,
Louis Rabel, John C. Correll,
Nancy McKee, Christopher Jekel.
Hugh J. Hutchison,

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Judge Collier refused decree to be entered enforcing Georgiana Bower from Wm. Boyer, Hannah Lambert from Samuel Lambert, Sarah J. Weston from Joseph Weston, and Mary T. Hazlett from James H. Bitner.

Mr. McConnaghie, Secretary of the Poor Board of Allegheny City, in behalf of the city, filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the Burgess

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872.


THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making extensive preparations in Jersey City for the increasing traffic of its numerous lines centering in New York. It is stated that it is by no means improbable that the Pennsylvania Company will find it necessary to transfer to New York the new line of European steamers recently projected from Philadelphia—at least during the winter months, when the Delaware is blocked by ice.

ACCORDING to the crop reports of the papers of the grain growing regions of the Northwest, a larger acreage of wheat has been sown than usual, which promises an excellent yield, provided the chinch bug, which has appeared in some localities, does not interfere with it. Oats and barley are reported as looking well, but a lesser amount of corn seems to have been planted than last year. The potato bug has made its appearance in a few sections of the country, and its ravages are feared.

THE Sabbath School cause is attracting a large share of attention throughout the country, and many of the ablest men, both clerical and lay, are devoting their time and energies to its advancement. Nearly every county has its local associations, and these are generally auxiliary to State organizations. Pennsylvania is fully up with other States in this work, and one week from to-day the State Sabbath School Association will meet in the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, and continue in session until Thursday evening. The State will be largely represented, liberal arrangements having been made for the transportation of delegates, and for their accommodation while here.

ACCORDING to the Liberal Republican press, the whole South, so far as its white Democratic element is concerned, is becoming GREELEYIZED beyond the power of all the politicians in the world to prevent. In that portion of the Union, however it may be in the North, he was bound—so it has been asseverated—to sweep everything before him like a tornado. But now comes a lending Democrat of one of the cotton-growing States, writing to one of the principal Democratic papers of the North, who says that in his own State there is not a baker's dozen supporters of the Cincinnati ticket, and that so far as his observation enables him to judge, the Democratic masses of other States are generally at heart opposed to its indorsement by the Baltimore nomination. These deepening conflicts of opinion and statement are becoming decidedly interesting.

THE joint resolution offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. HERNDON, of Texas, for the construction of a steamboat canal from the Mississippi river to the Republic of Mexico, through the States of Louisiana and Texas, is the revival of a project urged with great vigor about the time of the Mexican war. The resolution proposes three distinct surveys, the shortest and cheapest to be adopted—the canal to be one hundred feet wide and three feet deep. An appropriation of one million dollars is asked for the purpose. The canal is intended to be exclusively a national work, but to be made as nearly self-sustaining as possible by the collection of tolls from foreign vessels. Such an enterprise would no doubt prove of great advantage to the commerce of the States interested, but the proposition to operate it under the national government is of doubtful propriety. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE fact that exports of produce in the first nine months of this fiscal year, show a decrease of $32,000,000, against an increase of $42,000,000 gold in importations, has caused financial writers in the east to utter words of warning. We are importing too much to maintain a healthy condition of trade. The shipments of specie abroad may be hastened by the unsettled condition of political affairs in Europe, limiting the demand for our securities, and quickening that for gold, especially as the prospects for large crops of our great staples are not promising at present. If we continue to import so largely in excess of our exports, a drain of the precious metals to Europe will be inevitable, as the only means of settling the adverse balance against us. This is undesirable, as it would diminish our present liberal supply of coin below the average amount, which is indispensable not only to the resumption of specie payments, but to prevent an advance of the premium on gold, with attendant gambling and wild speculation.

THE orchard products of the principal States have rapidly increased in value during the last decade, as appears from the census statistics. The total value in 1860 was less than $20,000,000, while in 1870 it was over $48,000,000. The crops included in the estimate are apples, pears, peaches, etc., and do not embrace what are known as "small fruits," grapes, berries, currents, etc. The increase is principally in apples and peaches. In New York the product increased from $3,726,780 in 1860, to $8,347,414 in 1870, and in Pennsylvania from $1,479,967 in 1860, to $4,208,094 in 1870. The ratio of increase was greatest in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The ratio of increase in California falls below that of Pennsylvania. The apple crop of this State, which forms so important a part of our annual farm products, is reported to be in better condition than for years past, and will no doubt exceed in value that of any former year. The peach, pear and quince yield, in most sections, will be fair, and the aggregate yield of our orchards will probably reach $5,000,000.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is reported to have recently predicted that President GRANT should he be nominated, would receive a greater relative vote than any candidate since MONROE. That he will be triumphantly re-elected there can hardly be any doubt; it is scarcely probable, however, that the sanguine expectations of Mr. BOUTWELL will be fulfilled. There was but one electoral vote cast against the re-election of President MONROE, and that was thrown by a political friend who questioned the propriety of placing MONROE on an equality with WASHINGTON, who was unanimously re-elected. President MONROE was elected by a vote of one hundred and eighty-three to thirty-four, and re-elected by a vote of two hundred and thirty-one to one. President LINCOLN was re-elected by a vote of two hundred and thirteen to twenty-one, receiving more than nine-tenths of the whole number of electoral votes, which was two hundred and thirty-four. The total number of electoral votes under the new apportionment is three hundred and sixty-six; of which the Republican candidate must receive three hundred and thirty-six in order relatively to exceed the majority received by Mr. LINCOLN.

THE comparatively small reduction of the public debt for May—$1,276,601—is owing to the fact that specially large payments on account of pensions were made last month. Except for this drainage the reduction would have footed up from ten to twelve millions of dollars. But the good work goes steadily on, and with it an ever increasing appreciation of popular confidence and national credit; alike satisfying the people of the United States and carrying conviction to even unwilling financiers and hostile interests in other nations. It remains for the people to say whether the men and measures which are producing such beneficent results are lightly to be exchanged for a domination which, according to the recorded testimony of the "Liberal" candidate himself, "would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation." We do not go so far as to say this; but there is no doubt that since the material wealth and prosperity of the country are in close sympathy with our national debt, any change of policy manipulated by Democratic hands, in view of their past professions, would be a cause of alarm and uneasiness alike to individuals and corporations.

AND now he knows how it is himself. In 1868, shortly after the election of President GRANT, Mr. GREELEY visited a number of Canadian towns on a lecturing tour. Everywhere he was the recipient of great and deserved honors as an eminent American citizen. The city authorities of Montreal gave a banquet in his honor, at which, in response to a toast, Mr. GREELEY referred to DANIEL WEBSTER, and other American statesmen, of whom he said:

"Webster failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President, and I don't. But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Chase, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early and died of it at a very old age. General Lewis Cass died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who once catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have carefully avoided it."

And now he is the roll of WEBSTER and CHASE and CASS, to added the name of the very man who pitied their infirmity and congratulated himself on having escaped the poison and paralysis of the disease which prostrated them. General GRANT, he further said, was elected President mainly for the reason that he did not try to get himself elected. If the latest victim of the Presidential mania were not so thoroughly mastered by his disorder, he would probably also see that the converse of this statement is in his own case likely to prove equally true.

### MEDIÆVAL BARBARISM REVIVED.

In a long article on the persecutions of the Jews in Roumania, the New York *Staatszeitung* gives some details which are evidently founded on a careful study of the subject. The common impression, it seems, is erroneous, that the Jewish character of the sufferers is the cause of the hatred with which they are regarded. As in Hungary, Poland, Galitia, and in the East of Europe generally, so also in Roumania, the Israelites are the pioneers of German culture, though often without any distinct consciousness of the mission. In however rude a form they carry with them the elements of Germanic civilization, and, while speaking the language of the country in intercourse with its inhabitants, they speak German among themselves, and their prayer books and reading books are for the most part also German. Hence, to the Roumanians Germanism and Judaism appear to be nearly synonymous terms, and their dislike of Germany, and the fear that her powerful hand may some day lay hold of them and seek to bring them to reason, find expression recently in intensified hatred of the Jews. But this is not the only cause of the late persecutions. While the Roumanians are indolent spendthrifts, the Jews are keen traders, careful of their gains, and as, throughout the land, they hang together like a great secret brotherhood, they are enabled to take advantage of every opportunity of doing a good stroke of business. They thus often get the better of the Roumanians and become masters of whatever money there is in the land. By means of mortgages they also lay hands on and break up the landed estates of the B-yars or Barons. It is alleged that in their money transactions the Israelites are anything but soft-hearted and indulgent, a fact, however, which may not be thought of as peculiarly characteristic of the Jews. These Boyars are notoriously indolent in temper and profuse in their style of living, taking little or no thought for to-morrow, and there is no evidence that they are worse treated by the Jews than English lords and Scottish lairds of like disposition and habits, have been treated by the most Christian mortgagees and money-lenders in Great Britain. The truth is that the hardness with which the Israelites push their claims is only one side of the business zeal and energy which give animation to trade and commerce and promote the progress of the country in wealth and prosperity. They are increasing the value of real estate and of property in general, which without their agency would remain stationary or grow steadily less.

But the Roumanians are too ignorant and prejudiced to take any such fair and rational view of the subject. Because, while they are starving in their indolence and poverty, the Jews live in the enjoyment of comfortable incomes, they denounce the latter as plunderers who have grown rich on Christian spoils. Most readers are already familiar with some of the horrible scenes of violence and bloodshed to which this state of things has given rise; such scenes, indeed, as not long ago were rashly supposed to be impossible in Europe. In Ismail and Cahul the Jews were suddenly attacked by frenzied mobs, and for many days were hunted like wild beasts. Dwellings were torn down, synagogues demolished, and the sacred utensils and garments used in Jewish worship were scattered in all directions. Some families were deprived of property to the amount of from thirty to fifty thousand ducats; a fact which shows how far the benevolent contributions for the relief of the sufferers sent from western Europe must fall short of making good their losses.

As a pretext for these outrages, some criminal act on the part of a Jew was in every case alleged. In Ismail, a Jewish convert to the orthodox Greek Church, really had broken into a church and stolen a little cross, a sacramental cup, and a few drops. Placed on trial in the police court, the Chief of Police forced him, by a species of torture, to accuse five Jews of the city, among them the Rabbi, of complicity in the crime. Though their innocence was completely established, and their release ordered by the Minister of Justice, they were at once seized again, and finally condemned for insulting the Christian religion. The chief perpetrators of outrage when brought to trial were in all cases cleared. The fact is that in Roumania the Jew has no rights which any Christian is bound to respect. The people are perfectly indifferent to the public opinion of western Europe, and as they know that there will be no interposition of force in behalf of Jews, they feel quite safe in the indulgence of their diabolical passions. It is a significant fact which ought to be known in this country, that in the remonstrances of the Christian powers, America included, in behalf of the Israelites, our late Russian ally has taken no part.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is feared that the enormous ice formations of the North Atlantic, caused by the exceptionally low temperature of the past winter, will, when partially dislodged by the heat, render navigation with Europe more than ordinarily dangerous.

The wisest utterance that Wendell Phillips has made for many a day, was his recent remark that the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts is the best normal school the State has. A similar educational institution in this Commonwealth would be a profitable investment.

Honeymoon trips to Europe are quite the thing this summer, many couples being booked for the steamers every week. They are half seas over in bliss, at starting, but it is *sic transit* long before the voyage is completed.

There is upwards of a million of dollars awaiting investment in manufactories and other business enterprises in Toledo.

Cleveland papers are very exultant over the extraordinary growth of their city. The population is estimated at upwards of 117,000.

A Kentucky mule refused to be shod the other day. He was thrown upon his back and tied with a log chain, but when his four shoes were on it was found that suppressed obstinacy had killed the beast. He had belonged to a Bourbon.

A new system of telegraphy, said to be quite simple, yet exceedingly ingenious, has lately been invented by three young Chinamen, resident in Paris. They have applied to the French authorities for a patent.

The Swedish Parliament has voted the construction of a railway between Christiana and Throndhjem. The consequence of this vote will be in a few years the establishment of a complete railway communication (interrupted only by the Channel, the Danish Sounds, and the Mjosen Lake) between England by way of Calais, through France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and regions in the last named country not far from the Arctic Circle.

Of the sixty-four chemical elements which compose our globe, nineteen have been found in meteorites, and as no single element has been discovered in them which was not previously known on earth, it is supposed that the more distant parts of the universe are similar in composition to our sphere.

A London correspondent gives an account of an "office for marriages" which has been established for some time in that metropolis and is in a very flourishing condition. A better name for it would probably be a Lucifer match factory.

Writing of the large business in iron ship-building carried on at Wilmington, Delaware, a correspondent of the *New York Shipping Post* says a single firm uses fifty million tons of iron yearly. This is forty-four and a half times the entire quantity of wrought iron annually produced in the United States, and a little more than thirty-five times and a half as much as has been used in the entire existing steamship tonnage of Great Britain. He should be employed to figure out Democratic majorities.

Romeo, the elephant attached to Forepaugh's menagerie, showed remarkable sagacity near Rochester, N. Y., the other night. He refused to take the right-hand road in a certain place, and, an old farmer having been called up, it was found that the elephant was right, though he had traveled thousands of miles since he passed over the road several years ago.

A balloon capable of a certain degree of guidance through the agency of a rudder and screw worked by four men, has been constructed by a French aeronaut. He hopes to be able to dispose of it to the managers of the Liberal Republican party in this country, thinking they will need it to discover their "triumph in the air."

The silk worms are driving out the caterpillars in Florida. Other workers are also gaining ground on the loafers.

A fine vein of copper was recently discovered in Davidson county, North Carolina. The miners have penetrated the vein some fifteen feet, and have not yet cut through it. It is pronounced a solid mass of mineral and very rich.

A second-hand book store in Boston has a lot of Congressional *clothes* for sales. They are labeled—"Excellent scrap books; price fifty cents each." This is finer sarcasm than Nasby ever dreamed of. How everything finds its level, at last.

A humming-bird flew into a court room in Georgia during the session of the court one day recently, and continued on the wing for seven and a half hours without rest.

### SUMNER, STANTON AND GRANT.

**The Massachusetts Senator's Falsification of History—The Story About Stanton in his Lat Speech Shown to be Untrue.**

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Mr. Sumner, in his attack on President Gaant, made the following assertion, in his account of an interview with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, a short time before his death:

"I followed by saying, but you took part in the Presidential election, and made a succession of speeches for him in Ohio and Pennsylvanie? I spoke, said he, *but I never introduced the name of General Grant*; I spoke for the Republican party and the Republican cause."

Nobody ever accused Mr. Stanton of falsehood, and that he never told Mr. Sumner anything of the kind that he quotes is fortunately proved by the record. Everybody in Philadelphia remembers Mr. Stanton's great speech at the Academy of Music, just before President Grant's election, and the following extracts show the complete falsity of Mr. Sumner's testimony:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-citizens of Philadelphia!*: This mighty concourse, the largest that my eyes ever beheld, is significant of two things: First, it is a judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant. * * * Upon the election next Tuesday, the 3d of November, I behold the rock of our national safety; *and upon the triumph of the banner which is held in the hands of Ulysses S. Grant, I behold the victory of the principles of freedom and of just government, now, and in all time.*

* * * * * * *

Why then, fellow-citizens, have you this night passed judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant and against Horatio Seymour? The first reason is from the persons who put them in nomination before the people, and who are now urging them forward as candidates for the Presidency of the United States. They met in New York a short time ago, and who were they? They were red-handed rebels, prisoners of war to the United States, they and their associates. These are the men who put in nomination Horatio Seymour. Who put in nomination Ulysses S. Grant? The great Republican party that bore this nation triumphantly through the war, under the Divine blessing, amid the trials and dangers and all the vicissitudes of the great war that we have just passed through. He was nominated by the great Republican party. The first reason, then, *why we should prefer Grant*, on next Tuesday, to Seymour, is to be found in the organization and persons who placed them in nomination, and in those whom they represent. *Grant represents the loyal heart of America*: Seymour is a traveling agent of Wade Hampton and Forrest.

Another reason for your judgment is to be found *in the merits of the persons themselves*. In Grant we behold the leader of our armies in the path of victory. [Applause.] In Grant we behold the great General who, under Divine Providence, led our armies, supported as they were by some of these who are here before you to-night. The same gallant general who, assisted by your present Governor, John W. Geary, and aided by your late Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, here at home, in the executive council and State administration, led you onward from the Mississippi to the Potomac eastward, until no rebel flag poisoned the gale on this continent.

*These, then, are reasons which fully justify the choice which you will make next Tuesday*; but these reasons are denied by others, and chiefly by the agent, the representative of Forrest and of Hampton, who has recently been traversing this continent for one thousand miles, giving reasons why Grant should not be elected, and why the banner of the Union, dishonored and inglorious, should be entrusted to his hands.

* * * * * * *

The mistakes mentioned are, Seymour says, "the mistakes of the Republican party." *What, then, has General Grant to do with them?* [Cheers for Grant.] While Congress may have made mistakes, if you please, without number—day by day made mistakes—Grant was before the enemy's face fighting him; he was taking no surrender, except that it was "Unconditional." [Applause.] No terms left his lips but "Unconditional surrender" of the enemy of his country.

* * * * * * *

Upon the 4th day of July, 1863, notwithstanding the conduct of Horatio Seymour, the sun of our country's glory burst forth in splendor through the dark cloud of rebellion that had for some years overshadowed it, and the baleful exhaltations of treason were scattered. *Do your duty next Tuesday*, and the sun of our political glory will shine as brightly and with as great a lustre as it shone on the day of the 4th of July at Vicksburg and at Gettysburg. [Applause.] Vote against Grant, and the darkness and gloom that will settle over this country like the pall of midnight will settle deeper and deeper over the land, over its prosperity, over all the elements of national power, over all the elements of national honor, over all the elements of national strength, and the greatest calamity that ever befell a people will happen. May Divine Providence avert that calamity!"

On the same night, Mr. Stanton was serenaded at the Union League, and spoke as follows:

"*Fellow-Citizens:* General Grant never looked upon an army of the enemy of his country but to conquer it. [Applause.] He never sat down before a rebel stronghold to besiege it, but it fell before him. *The same arm that supported him at the head of his army, and the gallant troops that followed him will continue to uphold and support him*, BECAUSE HE REPRESENTS THE GREAT AMERICAN HEART; and the triumphs that have been won by the physical armies will be more than repeated a thrice repaid, by the glorious victory of next Tuesday.

It is a fortunate thing that the dead Secretary has left it out of the power of the living Senator to belie him.

In the same speech, Mr. Stanton described Seymour in words that become prophetic in their application to Sumner, when he said:

"His path, then, has been a path of accusation; it has been a path of fault-finding; it has been a path of the rat, gnawing to get a nibble at the public cheese, and nothing else."

### PERSONAL.

To the old arms of the house of Bismark the Emperor has just ordered to be added the insignia of a prince, and the two wild men of the Prussian arms as supporters. One of them is carrying the banner of Alsace, the other that of Lorraine.

An English girl came across the Atlantic, the other day, to marry an American whom she had never seen, and only knew by correspondence. The wedding has taken place, and the parties are said to be supremely happy.

Miss Hattie Thomas, a young Massachusetts mill operative, was caught in some machinery about a year ago and the scalp was torn entirely off her head from the nape of the neck to her eyebrows. Her physician finding that she was likely to rally from the first effects of the accident began transplanting pieces of skin from her arm to her head. The experiment proving successful, a number of Miss Thomas's friends volunteered to furnish whatever new material was needed, and sixty-four pieces of "seed skin," many of them as large as a half dollar, were put on from time to time, which now cover her head as perfectly as the original skin, while the lady's health is entirely restored.

It is rumored in England that the Duke of Edinburgh is about to follow the example of his sister Louise, and select a partner from his mother's subjects. The daughter of one of the wealthiest and proudest English Dukes is spoken of as the intended.

A New Yorker suggests a monument to Christopher Columbus. It is not necessary. *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*

Mr. John D. Stockton, of the Philadelphia *Post*, will shortly publish a volume of critical essays on the acting of the principal players of the United States. The volume will be called "The American Stage."

Late private letters received from Professor Agassiz and party state that they will be at Panama July 1st, San Francisco in August, and return overland in October.

Seth Green, of Rochester, has just received a valuable gold medal from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of the French Republic, in token of appreciation of his labors in pisciculture. He has also been invited to visit France.

Z. M. Hibbard, a conductor on the Chicago and North western Railway, has followed that occupation seventeen years without a single accident. Not a car of his trains has ever been off the track in the 500,000 miles that he has done duty as a conductor.

A large party of Americans, most of them from New York, are traveling through the Holy Land on horseback, accompanied by guides, and their baggage on the backs of camels.

Lieutenant Governor Day, of Florida, has resigned to avoid the expense of the *quo warranto* trial pending in the Supreme Court of that State, which involves the question of his title to the office.

President Thiers has got over the resignation fever. In a recent conversation with an American visitor, he said: "I shall never give in my resignation again. Before I die I want to establish the republic definitively in France. That is the claim to glory I covet above all others. If there be a quarrel between the Assembly and myself I shall change my Ministers. The Assembly cannot overthrow me. In virtue of the Rivet constitution, the Assembly's tenure of power and my own are to end at the same time; consequently mine will last until another Assembly meets. That is my resolution, and nothing shall induce me to swerve from it."

M. Heberlein, a German, who invented a most perfect brake for locomotives, has just received $100,000 from the English Government. He has been appointed head machinist in Alsace, with 6,000 thalers annuall pay and 2,000 thalers extra.

The young son of the publisher of the Marion (S. C.) *Crescent*, who is only eight years old, forty-seven inches high, weighs fifty-four pounds, and has not been at regular work for much over a month, set up 5,600 ems in nine hours, a few days ago. So his father says.

Gen. J. J. McDowell, of Hillsboro, Ohio, celebrated his golden wedding on the 1st of May. On the same occasion there was a silver wedding of his daughter, Mrs. Ann McMicken. And to crown all, the wedding of his granddaughter, Miss Lottie McMicken, to Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Washington city. A family thus blessed is of unusual occurrence.

The warden of the Massachusetts State prison says that the effect of the present temperance movement is already felt at the institution under his charge, and thinks that if the law continues to be enforced as effectually as at present, in one year there will be a diminution in prisoners of at least twenty-five per cent.

### PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*For Governor.*
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

*For Supreme Judge.*
ULYSSES MERCUR.

*For Auditor General.*
HARRISON ALLEN.

*For Congressmen at Large.*
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

*For Presidential Electors at Large.*
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

*For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.*
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

### COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
*President Judge Common Pleas Court.*
JAMES P. STERRETT.
*Associate Judge.*
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. M'CONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
*First City District.*—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
*Second City District.*—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARR.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

### THE SUMMING UP.

**Record of the Republican States Conventions—Instructions for President and Vice President.**

The following tabular compendium shows the number of delegates from each of the various States to the National Republican Nominating Convention, which meets to-morrow, and also how they are instructed to vote:

| States. | For President. | For Vice President. | Dele-gates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Grant | Wilson | 18 |
| Arkansas | Grant | Uninstructed | 12 |
| California | Grant | Uninstructed | 12 |
| Connecticut | Uninstructed | Uninstructed | 12 |
| Delaware | Grant | Colfax | 6 |
| Florida | Grant | Uninstructed | 6 |
| Georgia | Grant | Uninstructed | 22 |
| Illinois | Grant | Uninstructed | 42 |
| Indiana | Grant | Colfax | 26 |
| Iowa | Grant | Jas. F. Wilson | 22 |
| Kentucky | Grant | Uninstructed | 10 |
| Kentucky | Grant | Harlan | 24 |
| Louisiana | Grant | Uninstructed | 14 |
| Maine | Grant | Colfax | 14 |
| Massachusetts | Grant | Henry Wilson | 26 |
| Maryland | Grant | Colfax | 16 |
| Michigan | Grant | Uninstructed | 22 |
| Minnesota | Grant | Colfax | 10 |
| Mississippi | Grant | Uninstructed | 16 |
| Missouri | Uninstructed | Uninstructed | 30 |
| Nebraska | Grant | Colfax | 6 |
| Nevada | Grant | Uninstructed | 6 |
| New Hampshire | Grant | Henry Wilson | 8 |
| New Jersey | Grant | Colfax | 18 |
| New York | Grant | Uninstructed | 68 |
| North Carolina | Grant | Uninstructed | 20 |
| Ohio | Grant | Dennison | 44 |
| Oregon | Grant | Colfax | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | Grant | Uninstructed | 56 |
| Rhode Island | Grant | Colfax | 8 |
| South Carolina | Uninstructed | Uninstructed | 14 |
| Tennessee | Grant | Maynard | 22 |
| Texas | Grant | Davis | 14 |
| Vermont | Grant | Colfax | 8 |
| Virginia | Grant | Lewis | 22 |
| West Virginia | Grant | Colfax | 10 |
| Wisconsin | Grant | Uninstructed | 20 |

### A Dead Delusion.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally without one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a mild stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slop in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be griped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.


## PURE WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure White Lead. | |
| Flaxseed Oil, | Flaxseed Oil. |
| Turpentine, | Turpentine. |
| Varnishes, | Varnishes, |
| Paints of all kinds, | Paints of all kinds. |
| Sperm and Whale Oils. | Sperm and Whale Oils, |

And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for family use; also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

## SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSEFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXP. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
R. E. MCKINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Scaife, Worth, R. Rahm, D. Fellenheimer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

## EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $340 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogues, with full information, address
Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

## The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved by the Purchasers.

Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard
## SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET

## MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Adjudicata, and to me directed, I will sell at

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1872,

At 9 o'clock A. M., the STEAMBOAT "COAL BLUFF," her Boilers, Machinery, Apparel, Furniture, Tackle, &c., &c. The sale will take place on the Boat, at the Monongahela Wharf, in the City of Pittsburgh.

A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JAMES H. MCCLOY and ALBERT W. MCCLOY, Bankrupts. No. 1,559. In Bankruptcy.

TAKE NOTICE—That the Second General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupts for the purpose set forth in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act, pieces set forth in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act, pieces set forth in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act, will be held before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 14TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Witness my hand at Pittsburgh, this 17th day of May, 1872.

J. WILLARD GRUBBS,
Assignee.

jn4

STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, BEANS, CABBAGE,
GREEN PEAS, CUCUMBERS,
ONIONS, &c., &c.

Receiving the above daily from the Southern markets.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

## CHOICE GOODS
AND
## LOW PRICES.
## James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Lace Shawls.
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls.
Black Mourning Shawls.
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp.
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Plain Black Silk Grenadines.
Black Wool Delaines.
Timese, Bombazines,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

## McELROY & DICKSON,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET,

*Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their*

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
## DRY GOODS
AND
## NOTIONS.

## NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.
## MAY AND JUNE
STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
## HATS.

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
AT
## R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House, Pittsburgh.

## POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST LUMBER
IN THE CITY.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,

FLOORING 65 SIDING
DOORS and SASH.
SASH 67 PICKETS

Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. MCCANCE
## Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Saddlery and Carriage
## HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,
NO. 107 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

## ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
360 LIBERTY STREET,
ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

## THE GARDNER Fire Extinguisher.

The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantage of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cocks from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public.

The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.—B. Irwin Locomotive Works, Managers House of Refuge, Philadelphia, and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company.

IN PITTSBURGH.—C. G. Hussey & Co., Evans, Dalzell & Co., Hubbard, Leeds, Caswell & Co., Steamer Exporter, Steamer Western.

GEO. H. NOVER & CO., Agents,
75 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. SCHOONMAKER, Gen'l Agent,
450 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

## AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

WHEAT—
A FEW CARS
*CHOICE WHEAT,*
To arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

## A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny

## BIG SALE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

*JOB LOTS GRENADINES,*
*JOB LOTS HERNANI,*
*JOB LOTS CHINTZES,*
*JOB LOTS SUITINGS,*
*JOB LOTS DELAINES,*
*JOB LOTS GINGHAMS,*
*JOB LOTS CASSIMERES,*
*JOB LOTS COTTONADES,*
*JOB LOTS JEANS,*
*JOB LOTS TWEEDS,*
*JOB LOTS SHAWLS.*

FIRST COMERS GET THE CHOICEST STYLES.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

## SPRING, 1872.
WHOLESALE
## DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

## Haines & Sheibler,
Successors to Carr, McCandless & Co.,
No. 94 Wood Street.

CARPETS.
MAY, 1872.
## NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.

*All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.*

## Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

## Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

## New Importations.
We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
*AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON*
## CARPET

**James T. Brady & Co**

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Commercial Banking Company,**

**ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCE—Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

**W. W. Morrison,**

**BANKER,**

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia. TTSS

**Security Trust Co.**

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

**$1,000,000.**

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILES, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGER,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTSS

**IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,**

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 86 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1872.

The market opens quietly with a fair supply of money. A good business is doing among the bill brokers, who find private lenders disposed to buy commercial paper at moderate rates.

In the stock market the Clark party are said to be buyers of Lake Shore, and that Mr. Drew is buying Northwest Common, of which he has some 20,000 shares "put" to him at 75 on a six months option which has not yet matured. The upward movement is said to be for the purpose of unloading.

—By courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency we give below tables of the condition of the National Banks of Pittsburgh as reported to him on the 19th of April, 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of banks in Philadelphia | 29 |
| Liabilities to be protected by reserve | $49,889,443 |
| Reserve required, 25 per cent | 12,472,361 |
| Reserve held | 13,824,787 |
| Specie | 2,06,482 |
| Legal Tenders | 6,230,152 |
| Three per cents | 970,000 |
| Due from redeeming agents | 3,468,209 |
| Per cent. of reserve | 27.7 |
| No. of banks in Pittsburgh | 16 |
| Liabilities to be protected by reserve | $16,740,225 |
| Reserve required, 25 per cent | 4,185,080 |
| Reserve held | 3,949,332 |
| Specie | 4,787 |
| Legal tenders | 2,383,95. |
| Three per cent | |
| Due from redeeming agents | 1,427,790 |
| Per cent. of reserve to liabilities | 23 |

The following gives the condition of the National Banks throughout the State exclusive of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of banks | 155 |
| Liabilities to be protected by reserve | $31,980,250 |
| Reserve required 15 per cent | 7,797,119 |
| Reserve held | 11,057 477 |
| Specie | 193,978 |
| Legal tenders | 5,223,901 |
| Three per cent | 158,000 |
| Due from redeeming agents | 5,551,697 |
| Per cent. of reserve to liabilities | 21.8 |

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 120 | 120½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 114¾ | 115¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new) | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 10-40s | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Currency 6s | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Currency 6s | 114¾ | 114¾ |

*Ex-dividend.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 114¾ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 119¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 114¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 115¼ |
| United States 10-40s | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 117¼ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 117¾ |
| United Pacific Railroad | 113¾ |
| Central Pacific Railroad | |
| Currency Pacifics | 114¾ |

The revenue bill is progressing steadily in Congress, and, so far, the "money changers" have fared well. The Senate declares that money borrowed by banks and bankers shall not be farther taxable as capital, and repeals the stamp act imposed on brokers' sales in section 36 of the present law.

—The United States Senate has passed a bill providing for the issue of bonds in lieu of bonds destroyed or defaced. This is a just provision, and should become law.

Exchange is selling freely between the banks at 75c. to $1 a thousand. The *turn* so long looked for has not set in, although the exchange brought out by Eastern wool buyers ought soon to relieve the market.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| June 3, 1872. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 114 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| Canton | | | | | | |
| Western Union Tel. | 76 | 76 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76 | 76 |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Adams Express | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96 | | |
| Wells Fargo Express | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | | |
| American Express | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | | |
| United States Express | | | | | | |
| New York Central | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| Erie | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Reading | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Michigan Central | | | | | | |
| Lake Shore | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| Illinois Central | | | | | | |
| Cleveland and Pitts | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Chicago and Northwest | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Do. preferred | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| Rock Island | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| St. Paul | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| Do. preferred | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| Wabash | | | | | | |
| Do. preferred | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 98 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Toledo Missouri | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| Chicago and Alton | | | | | | |
| Do. preferred & Erie | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| Do. preferred | | | | | | |
| Hudson | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| New Jersey Central | | | | | | |
| Union Pacific | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penn's Central | 55½ |
| Penna. and Erie | 25½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 39½ |
| Catawissa | 45½ |
| Cam'd & Amboy & P. R. | 159½ |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 59½ |
| Camden and Amboy | 120 |
| Northern Central Navigatn. | 15½ |
| Reading | 93½ |

**Philadelphia Live Stock Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Beeves are in fair demand and higher; sales of 1,500 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8½c; fair to good, 8@8¼c; common, 7@8c. Sheep in fair demand and higher; sales of 14,000 at 5@6½c. Hogs dull; sales of 3,500 at $6 @ 6 75 per cwt.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market has ruled very uniform for the past few days, and we have little change to note in prices. All leading articles are unchanged in price. Butter is a strong in the market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; good table butter only selling. Eggs are a safe handling item.—The new crop is freely offering, but buyers take hold sparingly in the hope of lower rates. We give the rates below. Following are the wholesale rates of the market:

ASHES—Common, 4@5 cwt., 4½c; refined, 5@5½c; pearl, 6½c; nitrate soda, 8c; arsenic, 3½c @ lb; potash, 10@12c; lime, 1½c @ bbl.

APPLES—Time about over; prices range from $2 00 to $5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market is decidedly dull, and prices are weak and lower; choice roll fit for table was in demand at 18@20c @ lb. Receipts 22 packages.

BEANS—Market dull and accumulating supply. We quote: $2@2 25@3 50 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOMS—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices rule low. We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—The recent advance in materials as well as in the article of tin has made the baking powder business very lively. We quote the Banner Baking Powder in tin cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do $3 25; 1 lb do $6 00; 2 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ lb 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices, and market reported dull. We still quote: Hams, sugar cured, 12c; canvassed, 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear sides do 8½c; dried beef 13½c; smoked bacon 13½@ 14c; dried beef 13½c; mess pork $15 @ bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; sugar and smoke 11½c.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 16c; full weight 19½c.

CANNED GOODS—SALE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

PICKLES—Eastern @ bbl $15 00@17 00; western $10 @ bbl.

GROCERIES—The "blessed rain," which delayed its coming so long that the heart of the farmer became sick from hope deferred, came at last, and its visits since have been so frequent (but always welcome) that the heart of the husbandman as well as all who depend upon his labor, (and who does not?) have been made to rejoice with exceeding great joy and with hearts full of gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. They join with the sweet singer of Israel in saying, "Thou visitest the earth and waterest it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly. Thou settlest the furrows thereof. Thou makest it soft with showers. Thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness and the paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness and the little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn. They shout for joy, they also sing." We are no enthusiasts, we only write of what our eyes have seen and our ears have heard. The crop of wheat in this section will be nearly an average one, and with a continuance of the propitious weather we are now having the crop of oats, corn, potatoes, &c., will be a large one. The crop of hay will probably not be over half an one. As for fruit—that article in which dealers in sweets are particularly interested in—we have to say that the promise of a large yield of small fruit and apples was never better. Owing to the severity of the past winter many of the peach trees were entirely killed, and those that were not had but few blossoms on, and if we have half a yield of this delicious fruit we will be agreeably disappointed. Sugars still remain quiet but firm, but just so soon as there is an actual and necessity for its increased consumption prices must advance. Country merchants will do well to look at the example of wholesale dealers, and stock up now when prices are low. Coffees still have an upward tendency, and a cargo sold in New York on Saturday at one quarter cent advance. The state of the tea market is best understood by the following extract from an Eastern exchange:

Tea—The market continues strong, and prices for all descriptions are well supported. The sales are 3,700 half chests Oolong, 4,000 do. green, 1,100 do. Scuchong, 8,700 do. Japan, and 600 do black—vessels not named.

The *Boston Journal* very truthfully says: "If there be any of our readers who indulge in the hope that after the first day of July next their cup of tea will cost them any less, they may as well be disabused. Tea has advanced already. The stock in the hands of jobbers and grocers is small, and the prices paid for that which is to be brought to be delivered after the first of July, indicates that there will be no falling off. When the market price is fixed in China and Japan the acute neighbors of ours, knowing the necessity of the Yankees, will advance their rates, and thus the amount of revenue which the Chinaman or former regime would have come into Uncle Sam's pocket will be divided between the Celestials and his oriental neighbor. It is possible that a few importers will make a little larger percentage, but the consumer will pay as much for his tea and coffee as before."

COFFEE—We quote Rio, choice, 22@23½c; prime 21@ 21½c; good 20½c; fair 19c; Java 28c; roasted, prime 26c in papers; loose 27c; common grades 25@26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, pow dered and granulated 13c; A coffee 11¾c; B 11¼c; Extra C 11¼c; C yellow and coffee 10½c @ lb.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, 11@11½c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9¾c; Porto Rico, choice 10½c; prime 10¼c; Demarara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 62c @ gallon.

SPICES—Allspice 14c; Elder 60c; H. & E. Extra 75c; White Honey 55c; Extra Silver 50c.

RICE—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

SPICES—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Dairy 11a 12c; Factory, Ohio, 12½c; Factory, N. York and Penn. 13c. The stock in first hands is sufficient for present wants.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams sugr @ 2c; clear sides of sugr @ 2c; shoulders 4½@5c; plain do; country lard 7½@8c @ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL—The market was devoid of animation. The supply keeps pace with the demand; round lots of standard brands are held at 19½@20c; store sales were made at 20@21c @ gallon.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phœnix $3 00@3 50; Portland, imported $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster @ 2 tons $5 75 @ ton.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. A fair business was transacted at $3 25@3 30 @ bu.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 ad 5 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 20@5 00; corn, $5 50 @6 00@ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices remain as last quoted with a fair trade demand; peaches continue scarce and scarce in market; other descriptions are the same as last quoted.

EGGS—The market was steady; dealers differ in regard to prices. We quote nominally at 16a17c per dozen.

FEATHERS—We quote sales in a regular way: No 1 70@75c in round lots with the usual advance from store-s. Mixed lots ranged from 40@50c @ lb.

FLOUR—Market steady at the following figures: Spring wheat $5 25@5 50 @ bbl; superfine western @ winter wheat $5 50@5 75@6 00; per bbl for good to choice. Spring wheat is dull and prices irregular. Stores are unchanged; we omit figures.

GRAIN—We have no change to quote in prices, merely remarking that the sales as well unsupplied, are not disposed to pay the ruling rates in the hope of lower rates.

The receipts since our last issue were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, sacks | 1,432 | Wheat, sacks | 319 |
| Barley, sacks | 145 | Rye, Sacks | 145 |
| Oats, sacks | 2,414 | | |

Following are the current rates for cereals: Red winter wheat, $1 90; white, $1 90. Oats—Pennsylvania white in demand at 55c @ bu; Canada, 53c. Corn—Sales of yellow at 46c @ bu.; mixed, 60c. Rye, $1 00 with a dull market. Barley out of season. HAY—Sales were made from depot at $25@30 @ ton.

HIDES—We note sales at 65a70c @ lb for 7's.

HORSES—The demand is fair at former quotations—$2@2½c.

LARD—Kentucky runn th still sells at $165 @ ton; single r. reased $2@; scutched $190@196.

LARD OIL—We still find the article steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62a66c for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45 @1 60; shorts $1 15; feed, corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 75@1 80.

POULTRY—Live chickens sold at 75@80c @ pair, by the coop.

PEAS—Split sells at 85@90c @ bu.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4@4½c.

SALT—We have no change to note. Sales were made by the car load at $1 45@1 50 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7@8c.

WHISKY—Market firmer. We quote high wines at 90@92c @ gallon.

WOOL—Fine fleece 58c; coarse fleece 60c; tub washed 63c; new clip coming in freely.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains inactive. The supply continues in excess of the demand. Crude is reported unchanged, while refined is a shade higher, at least holders are asking an advance; buyers, however, don't respond, they prefer waiting and taking the chances. The nominal rates are:

CRUDE.

Buyers refuse to take hold. In the absence of sales we quote: Spot 10c; June 10c; Parkers $3 92; futures $3 90 @ bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED

We continue to quote: Spot, 23½c; June 23¾c; July 23¾c; August 24c. For eastern delivery no sales were reported.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, June 3.—The *Herald* says: There was no apparent change in prices to-day, till toward the close, when there was an advance of fully 5c. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....5 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 00
1,000 bbls upper road, O., rest of six months.....p. t.
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O., all year.....4 00
5,000 bbls upper road, B. O., each June to Dec. inclusive.....4 27½
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., all year.....p. t.
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 12½

NEW YORK, June 3, closing.—Market inactive and holders firm; crude in bulk quoted at 20c @ gallon; refined, 23½c for western; do refined held at 25½c spot. Sales of 1,000 bbls refined June at 23¾c. Philadelphia delivery 23½c bid for crude for short delivery, without business.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 3.—Market firm at $4 00 @ bbl. Shipped 1,400 bbls to Pittsburgh by lower road $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 3.—Market firm; spot $4 00a 4 05.

HOUSEVILLE, June 3.—Market firm and advanced; held at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Market quiet and firm; S. W. 23½c; crude 12½c; cases 28c; sales none. Futures: June 23½@23¾c; July 23¾@24c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 3.—The market is quiet at $5 95.

HOUSEVILLE, June 3.—Market quiet and firm at $3 95 to $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, June 3.—Market firm; little more active than during Saturday, bidding $4 05 for spot.

PARKERS, June 3.—Market quiet at $3 92½.

OIL CITY, June 3.—Market firm at $4 12½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Refined, June 23½c; July 23¾c; August 24c; crude 12½c.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Barrels |
|---|---|---|
| B S Duncan | Eagle Oil Works | 154 |
| Thomas King | Citizens' Oil Works | 253 |
| Fisher Bros | Vesta Oil Works | 782 |
| J Tunbell | Standard Oil Works | 430 |
| Tack Bros | Chilton Oil Works | 253 |
| Wm Stewart | Sunbeam Oil Works | 394 |
| Wm Stewart | Octopolis Oil Works | 80 |
| Hutchison & B | Peerless Oil Works | 936 |
| B S Duncan | Fairview Oil Works | 844 |
| Irving Oil | Sterling Oil Works | 80 |
| Fisher Bros | Star Oil Works | 936 |
| Alladdin Oil Works | Dr Tweddle | 228 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle Oil Works | 154 | Citizens' Oil Works | 554 |
| Vesta Oil Works | 782 | Standard Oil Works | 430 |
| Sunbeam Oil Works | 394 | Peerless Oil Works | 936 |
| Octopolis Oil Works | 80 | Fairview Oil Works | 854 |
| Sterling Oil Works | 80 | Star Oil Works | 936 |
| Dr Tweddle | 228 | | |
| Total | | | 5,458 |

**Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.**

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 1, 1872.

| | |
|---|---|
| Livingston Bros, 643 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia | |
| Vesta Oil Works, 464 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia | |
| John Speer & co, 129 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia | |
| Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia | |
| Irwin & Co., 104 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia | |
| Victoria Oil Company, 209 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia | |
| Total | 2,029 |

**Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.**

Kirkpatrick & L, 360 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

**Philadelphia Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Flour very quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $9 00@9 75; State, Indiana and Ohio $9 50@10 00. Wheat—A small business; amber $2 15@2 20. Rye—State and western held at $1 10. Corn in limited request; yellow 56c; white 56c; mixed 56c. Oats unchanged; white 53@56c; mixed 51@56c. Crude petroleum 12c; refined 23c. Whisky 90c.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 3, 1872.

**Cattle.**

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty cars, or about five hundred and seventy-six head. In addition to these Holmes, Lafferty & Co. had three loads from East Liberty; Marks & Bro. had Sadler, Havens & Co. one, and Holmes & Hunter one, which, with a few from Washington county, made in the neighborhood of thirty-nine loads, or some seven hundred cattle, as the total of this week's offerings. Of the above the majority were fair cattle, some of the really prime, though taking the lots all through, not so good as last week's cattle. The market opened up early, and butchers were pricing stock sooner than usual, though we do not think they made purchases earlier on account of the high figures drovers were asking for stock. The cattle on sale this week were bought high, the drovers being compelled to stand another advance at Chicago, and consequently a corresponding advance was asked here. In most cases they succeeded in obtaining it, although with some difficulty, and after a good deal of holding back on the part of butchers, who paid it very reluctantly.

Extra cattle were not in great supply, and these were in better demand and sold for better prices, as compared with more common grades, than for some time. The most of the best cattle sold for prices running from $7 25 to $7 50 per hundred pounds, an advance of at least 25c. per hundred. On fair grades the advance was not quite so great, although sufficient to cause butchers to growl considerably. On common and inferior grades there was hardly any change, excepting that they sold a little readier than for some time. On the whole the market was quite an improvement over and for quite a length of time, and we noticed that the drovers were in a good humor this morning, and reported sales with a better satisfaction than for weeks.

**Stockers.**

The supply of stockers on sale this morning amounted to only one load, and these were held by Holmes & Hunter. There were two buyers in the market, but their ideas of prices run so extremely low that the holders declined selling in this market, and sent the stock back to the feed yards. The demand for stockers seems to be very little at the present time, but how long this will continue it is hard to tell. The recent good rains we have had throughout Western Pennsylvania have improved the prospect for grass, and it was supposed there would be a better feeling in regard to stock cattle. However, there were no buyers, and the offerings will go to East Liberty for wholesale.

**Prices.**

Following are the prices obtained for the different grades stock of in market: Extra, 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, fit to par on to-day; prime, 1,300 lbs steers, $7 25 to $7 35; good, 1,200 lbs cattle $7 10 to $7 25; fair, 1,100 lbs cattle $6 75 to $7 00; medium, 1,000 lbs Steers, $6 50 to $6 62; common $6 00 to $6 25; bulls, cows, &c. $4 00 to $5 50; stockers $5 25 to $6 00.

**Arrivals.**

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Allegheny:

| | Cars |
|---|---|
| Greenwald & K., from Chicago | 3 |
| J. Shamberg, from Chicago | 2 |
| L. Rothschild, from Chicago | 2 |
| Kahn & Bro., from Chicago | 3 |
| Marks & B., from Chicago | 2 |
| Orr & Williams, from Chicago | 1 |
| L. Keifer, from Chicago | 1 |
| Greenwald & K., from Chicago | 2 |
| S. Kraus, from Chicago | 1 |
| Grunwald & K., from Chicago | 2 |
| M. Verner, from Chicago | 3 |
| Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago | 1 |
| J. Shamberg, from Chicago | 1 |
| M. Verner, from Chicago | 3 |
| Holmes & H., from Chicago | 2 |
| L. Shamberg, from Chicago | 1 |
| Marks & B., from Chicago | 1 |
| Greenwald & K., from Chicago | 1 |
| W. Moonshine, from Chicago | 1 |
| Total | 39 |

**Cattle.**

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 32 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 90 to $7 37 per 100 lbs.

Beyer & Boyer retailed 2 cars of cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $6 45 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

J. W. Unger sold 15 stockers at prices from $4 40 to $5 37 per 100 lbs.

M. Krauss sold 30 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 12 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. retailed 3 cars of Chicago cattle at figures from $7 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 1 car cattle from Chicago, at prices ranging from $4 to $5 50 per 100 lbs, and 1 car Chicago cattle at from $6 25 to $7 per 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 1 car Chicago cattle at figures from $6 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 30 head of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 00 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 27 head cattle, from Chicago, at prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 00 @ 100 lbs.

J. Needy sold 44 head mixed cattle, from Chicago and Ohio, at prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 50 @ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 65 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams sold 1 car Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 75 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

L. Shamburg sold 28 head of cattle from Chicago, at prices from $6 40 to $6 75 @ hundred lbs.

S. Traugher sold 46 head of cattle from Ohio at figures from $6 to $6 25 @ hundred lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 84 head mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices ranging from $5 50 to $7 37 @ hundred lbs.

Holmes & Hunter sold 36 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 25 to $7.

M. Varner sold 18 head of cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $6 to $7 50 @ hundred lbs; also 4 head stockers for $5 50 @ hundred lbs.

W. Moonshine sold 46 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50 to $6 75 @ hundred lbs.

Rothschilds & Hartman retailed 2 cars of cattle from Chicago, at prices varying from $6 50 to $7 25 @ hundred lbs.

J. Ziegler sold 1 car Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to $7 12 @ hundred lbs.

**Sheep.**

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about so large as that of last week's offerings, amounting only to about 400 head, which is considered light run for this season of the year, as usually after clipping time the offerings are quite heavy for a few weeks.

The quality of the stock on sale was about a fair average of the kind generally on sale here. The market opened up firm and continued so until the close. All the offerings changed hands, though the endeavor of drovers to advance the rates was not successful, as most of the sales ranged about the same as last week's rates. Following are sales as reported, from which the reader can have an idea of the state of trade.

A. W. Steward sold 25 lambs Beaver county sheep at $5 @ 100 lbs.

A. Eckert sold 140 Butler county sheep at $3 00 @ $4 00 @ head.

Jacob Ribber sold 60 Butler county sheep at 5 @ 5½c @ lb.

Keefer & Eckerman sold 105 Lawrence county sheep at $3 @ $6 @ 100 lbs.

John Walters sold 107 Allegheny and Butler county sheep at 5½@5¾c @ lb.

Neely & Farley sold 130 Butler and Armstrong county sheep at 5½c @ 5¾c @ lb.

Neely & Farley sold 40 lambs at 2½c @ 3½c @ lb.

J. F. Neely sold 126 Allegheny county sheep at 5½ @ 6c @ lb.

M. Humes sold 85 Beaver county sheep and lambs at 2½c @ 4½c @ lb.

A. Miller sold 97 sheep from Matamoris Ohio for $70 00.

**Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.**

Pig iron—Receipts of foundry iron continue light and in barely sufficient quantities to meet the demand. A better supply is looked for soon, as Hanging Rock furnaces are nearly all in blast.

Forge iron quiet; mills as a whole are well supplied, and manifest no disposition to increase their stocks at present.

Car wheel iron of high grades have been in active demand, though the market at the close is quiet. Prices generally are unchanged; we revise quotations as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton | $00 00@2 00 |
| Hanging Rock, No. 2 | 00 00@50 00 |
| Hanging Rock, Forge | 00 00@45 00 |
| Tennessee, No 1 | 48 00@50 00 |
| Tennessee, Forge | 45 00@48 00 |
| Alabama, No 1 | 48 00@50 00 |
| Missouri, No 1 | 00 00@52 00 |
| Missouri, No 2 | 48 00@50 00 |
| Iron Mountain No 1 | 00 00@52 00 |
| Hondale No 1 | 00 00@56 00 |

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanging Rock car-wheel | 58 00@62 00 |
| Missouri car-wheel | 56 00@58 00 |
| Red river car-wheel | 60 00@62 00 |
| Tennessee car-wheel | 60 00@65 00 |
| Alabama car-wheel | 60 00@62 00 |
| Monitor | 00 00@62 00 |
| Lawrence | 60 00@62 00 |
| Iron Mountain | 00 00@60 00 |
| Shelby | 00 00@65 00 |
| Manchester | 00 00@55 00 |
| Hecla | 00 00@62 00 |

STONECOAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Missouri, No. 1 per ton | $00 00@50 00 |
| Missouri, Forge | 00 00@45 00 |
| Ohio, No 1 | 48 00@49 00 |
| Ohio, Forge | 46 00@47 00 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, June 3, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; closed lower. No 2 spring $1 49¾, spot or seller June; $1 48¾ seller July; No 1 spring sold at $1 50¾a1 51. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; closed quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 43¾a43¾c spot or seller June; seller July; rejected 41¾c. Oats dull; No 2 4½c spot or seller June; 37¾a37¾c, seller July. Rye quiet; No 2 78¾a74c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 55a56c. Whisky—Sold at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork active and advanced to $12 25, cash or seller June; $12 50a12 60 seller July and August; $11 75@11 80 seller September. Lard active and higher; sold at 8c cash or seller June. Bulk meats quiet. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams in pickle sold at 9c @ lb for pound averages; 8¾c for summer cured 15 pound seller June.

CATTLE—Active and advanced 10c; extra $6 65@ 6 95; good to choice $6 00a6 50.

HOGS—Dull; light weights $5 65a5 85; heavy weights nominal.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton higher; sales of mid dling uplands at 24c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6 20; common to good extra $6 85a7 40; good to choice $7 45a8 25; white wheat western extra $8 50@9 75; extra St. Louis $8 60a12 00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat dull and heavy; No 2 Milwaukee delivered $2 02¾c; choice winter red western $2. Rye dull and lower; western at 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed afloat 44@47; sail 70a73c. Oats heavy; western 54@56c; Ohio 54a56c. Eggs quiet; western at 16c. Hops quiet and weak; shipping $1 85a2 60. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 15c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾a9¾c; refined 13¾a9¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾a13¾c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine quiet at 39c. Pork quiet; new $13 25; new prime mess $12 50a13 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; middles 5¾a5¾c; hams 9¾a11c. Lard unchanged; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 14a16c. Cheese firm; new 11a15c.

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, June 3.—Total beeves for the week ending to-day 8,200, against 7,400 last week, and 6,300 to-day 148 cars at Communipaw, 122 at One Hundredth street and 22 at Weehawken, making 4,500. Mars et very strong and active at a half cent advance: Texans and other thin stock a quarter cent higher; grass fed steers are active and firm; the inquiry is for poor Texans; 11¾a12c for thinnish Illinois; 12¾a13c for poor to prime, averaging about 12¾c, and all sold early. Seven cars Texans, 8¾ cwt, 103c, 56 lbs @ cwt; 5 cars Texans, 9 cwt, 1,050 lbs, 57 lbs @ cwt, 10¾c; 6 cars, 10¾a13c; 9 cars Illinois stillers, 7 cwt, 12¾a13¾c.

Sheep—14,000 against 21,000 last week. Market active, higher and firm. Lambs scarce and high, selling at from 11 to 15c. Two cars Delaware, 55 lbs, 9c @ car load; 56 lbs, 14c.

Hogs—41,200 for the week, against 37,

# THE VERY LATEST.

## WASHINGTON.

### Tariff Bill Finally Agreed Upon.

### LATEST PHASE OF THE TREATY.

### Our Own Arguments to be Used by England.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

**More Changes in the Tariff Bill.**

The Conference on the Revenue bill, at the meeting this morning, made a few changes in the tariff portion as telegraphed last night. The Senate amendments on lead were struck out, and it was left under the ten per cent. clause. The House amendments on unmanufactured flax were struck out and left as now. Coir yarn was put on the free list, also hair of hogs not fit for bristles. In the revenue part of the bill all the Senate amendments in relation to distilled spirits were adopted except section 48, relative to compound liquors and imitation sparkling wines, which was amended to suit the native wine interest. The twenty cents uniform tax was adopted for tobacco. The Conference refused to extend the time for withdrawing tobacco from bonded warehouse, beyond six months. Schedule C, including medicines, proprietary stamps, &c., and section 90, including tax on bonds, sales, remain, and instead of a sweeping change in the bill the following is inserted: That on and after the first day of October, 1872, all taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of schedule B of section 170, of said act, approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders. The tax on matches is retained. The tax on borrowed capital is abolished. All other Senate amendments to the revenue part of the bill were adopted. The agreement between rectifiers and distillers, abolishing the tax on sales and all qualifying spaces except licenses and the ten cent instead of the present twenty-five cent stamp, and allowing continuous distillation, was carried out in all respects to the satisfaction of both parties.

**To be Hoist with Our Own Petard.**

There is nothing new in the treaty to-night. The statement comes from foreign diplomatists here that the English have been busy preparing an argument from the position assumed by the majority in the French arms report for use at Geneva in case the conference proceeds, to show that under the doctrine indorsed by the Senate committee, England cannot be held for direct damages arising from the operations of rebel cruisers.

The best information from Philadelphia is regarded as pointing to the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

**A. JOHNSON TURNS UP AGAIN.**

Ex-President Johnson arrived here to-day, in obedience to a summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and appeared before that committee this afternoon. He testified that Gen. Buell had published some statement in the character of a defense, a notice of which he had seen, but was never able to procure a full copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connection with the defense of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and Gen. Buell, but merely a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the evacuation of that city. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct; therefore if his name were mentioned in the records of the Buell military commission, alleged to have been removed from the department, it must have been to his credit. The commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President he never thought of the subject of the records, nor did he know they were lost until he saw the publication in the papers. When the ex-President came out of the Committee room he was invited by a member of the House to visit the Hall of Representatives, but declined. Numerous members of both parties gathered around him, shook hands and entered into conversation with him.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**More Talk About the Treaty in Parliament.**

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone apologized for not being able to make a definite statement with regard to the negotiations with the United States as he had promised the House. The postponement of the day of adjournment by the American Senate rendered a full explanation impossible. As for the supplemental article to the treaty of Washington, he could assure members that it did not leave the subject of indirect claims, present or future, open for misunderstanding thereafter, and in this view Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, coincided. He gave an account of the proceeding negotiations, and said the suggestion was made that England should draft an additional treaty whereby she was to make certain agreements for the future, and the United States was to undertake not to press the indirect claims. This suggestion was accepted, and acted on. The difficulty which had since arisen did not touch the main points.

Mr. Disraeli called attention to the fact that the Premier had omitted to state whether the arbitration was to proceed on the 15th instant.

Mr. Gladstone replied that this date had been kept carefully in view in the negotiations.

Mr. Horsman put the following question: Has the government any reason to suppose that the United States government is inclined to withdraw from Secretary Fish's position that concessions from England must precede any settlement?

Mr. Gladstone replied The understanding is that the United States make no claim touching indirect damages at Geneva. These words Her Majesty's government believe to be of that meaning, and in that Mr. Schenck agrees with the United States.

Mr. Osborne considered that the explanations amounted to nothing. The House and country were not satisfied. He hoped a distinct declaration would be extended from the government that unless the indirect claims were fully, fairly and unequivocally withdrawn, Great Brittain would refuse to proceed with the arbitration. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bouverie said he had heard the statement of the Premier with alarm. He hoped the government would not accept Mr. Schenck's verbal assurances.

Viscount Bury gave notice that he should move an address to the Queen, similar to that of Earl Russell in the House of Lords, for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration unless the indirect claims are abandoned by the United States.

Mr. Wyndham inquired whether care had been taken that indirect claims should not be raised?

Mr. Otway said they had been aware of the danger of entering into fresh engagements with the United States, and he wanted to know whether any new engagements had been made or accepted by the government.

Mr. C. B. Gregory begged to know if the government had the assurance of the American Minister, Mr. Schenck, in writing to the latter question.

Mr. Gladstone answered no. He added that the honorable members seemed to think that some price had been paid the United States for withdrawing the indirect claims. This impression was erroneous. He explained at some length the word "consideration," which he admitted was used in the supplemental article, but the consideration was a covenant between two nations for the future, and was reciprocal. He declined to discuss the question of pressing the withdrawal of indirect claims while the negotiations were still in progress.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville also made a statement with regard to the condition of the negotiations with Washington. Communications, he said, continued to be exchanged, but without result, and it was impossible to predict what the result would be. The lawyers of the Crown had concluded that there was no difference of opinion between the two nations touching the withdrawal of indirect claims. The only point in dispute was as to engagements for the future. He was aware of the difficulties of the moment, and hoped they would be overcome.

Earl Russell said the time had come when plain words were desirable, and he gave notice that he should to-morrow press his motion for an address to the Queen for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration.

Lord Cairns denounced the supplemental article as pregnant with danger.

Lord Westbury was severe on the government for sheltering themselves under the Crown lawyers. In the course of the evening the Marquis of Hertford inquired whether it was true that the band of the Grenadier Guards had been ordered to the United States to attend the Boston jubilee. The Marquis of Landsdown replied that such orders had been issued with the assent of the Queen and Commander-in-chief. The Duke of Richmond declared that a more irregular proceeding had never been sanctioned. Earl Granville defended the act, saying it was proper to show the goodwill of the country toward America while the treaty was hanging in the balance. England had only emulated Russia, Austria, Prussia and other powers in similar acts of courtesy.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

LONDON, June 3.—The Irish National Band, numbering forty musicians, sails for the Boston jubilee this week.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—A dispatch from Worms states that a collision occurred between two passenger trains between Basle and Mayence, in which nine persons were killed and a number injured.

BERLIN, June 3.—General Heldenstein, who directed the bombardment of Strasburg, is dead.

VIENNA, June 3.—Friedrich Gertstacker, the celebrated German traveler and author, died yesterday, aged fifty-seven.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Trieste announces the death at that city of Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, aged sixty-three.

LONDON, June 3.—Engenie will leave England shortly on a visit to Spain.

LUXEMBURG, June 3.—An ultimatum has been received here from Berlin insisting that the Grand Ducal government shall come to an immediate decision on the German proposals to work the Luxemburg Railway.

**Marine News.**

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Arrived, the steamer Sweden, from New York.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, June 3.—Consols, money 92⅝; account 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, of '62, 90½; do of '65, 91½; do of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—5-20s of 62 90¾.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 55f 17c.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11⅝d. Red winter wheat 12s 7d. Flour 21s 6d. Corn 28s. Lard 38s.

## POLITICAL.

**Richland County, O., Democratic Convention.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 3, 1872.

The Democratic Convention to count and declare the votes on county nominees met in this city to-day. The successful ticket does not vary from the one telegraphed yesterday. The vote throughout the county was the largest ever polled on any similar occasion, amounting in the aggregate on Congressmen to 2,815. This shows how bitter and intense was the feeling between the factions. Colonel Burns's popular majority is 87. The delegates stand as follows, as figured by Burns's friends: Burns, 25; Geddes, 19; Jenner, 2. The Convention passed a resolution proposed and supported by J. E. Cox, Esq., returning to the delegate system of making nominations.

**The Greeley Ratification Meeting in New York.**

NEW YORK, June 3.—The mass meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, held tonight at Cooper Institute, was an immense affair. The hall was filled and outside meetings organized and addressed from stands erected in the square. General John Cochrane was nominated as chairman of the inside meeting. On the platform were Col. J. R. Fellows, I. H. Ryders, ex-Recorder James M. Smith and others. Gen. Cochrane made the opening speech, when the following resolutions were read by Mr. Smith and unanimously adopted:

We, citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do hereby declare and resolve that we affirm the wise, patriotic and statesmanlike platform of principles adopted by the late Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati; second, that we welcome the hearty acceptance of this platform by the late Democratic State Convention at Rochester; third, that we recognize in our distinguished fellow-citizen and friend, Horace Greeley, the true representative of the principles of the equality of all men and of exact justice to all men, the true representative of principles that must triumph in the emulne reunion in the second not by bayonets, but by mutual regard and mutual guaranty of reciprocal rights and benefits; an honest man, the constitutional foe to the thieves who must be driven from national and municipal authority, as the first step to real civil service reform we pledge ourselves to win; a life-long laborer and associate of laborers, with whom the rights of workingmen will be sure of all needful regard; a public man whose commanding ability the nation has long recognized, and a man whose name we welcome as a watchward of victory; fourth, that we recognize in Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, a chivalric statesman, whose whole public life shows him a fit associate for Horace Greeley, and his task of extending to the whole Union the work so well done in his own State, giving back power to the people, peace to the nation and purity to the government; fifth, that we hail the ceremonial approval of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and particularly the enthusiastic support of both throughout the South, as promising to lift our politics out of the dangerous tests of sectionalism wherein they have too long ran, and to put out of sight the hates and controversies of the war; sixth, that we welcome the co-operation of all parties in the hall for the memorial contest before which the Cincinnati ticket is dedicated, and to which we pledge by an overwhelming majority the vote of this city and the Empire State.

The list of Vice Presidents included Erastus Brooks, Ben. Wood, Geo. Wilkes, John K. Porter, Moses A. Grinnell, Gideon J. Tucker, Richard Schell, Fred. A. Conkling, Waldo Hutchings, Thos. E. Stewart, Horace F. Clarke, John McKeon, T. G. Glaubensker, Elbridge T. Gerry, Elijah Ward, C. A. Lamont and hundreds of others. Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, was the first speaker.

Colonel Alexander McClure, of Pennsylvania, on being introduced, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said the great political battle of our civil war was about to be fought. The paramount duty devolving on the government after the war was to heal the scars left by discord and battle. It is the earnest wish of the people to restore the distracted and bleeding country to fraternity and prosperity. The speaker claimed that this grand object had not been attained, mainly in consequence of the incapacity of members of the cabinet, who had been, instead of statesmen, merely gift bearers and flatterers. In government appointments he asserted that incompetency, rascality and shame have been the logical results of unblushing nepotism and the appointment of unscrupulous men. Col. McClure urged that the supreme danger threatening the people was the purpose of the administration to enforce an unmixed personal or centralized government. He thought harmony should be universal and civil authority supreme in every State of the Union.

General Kilpatrick spoke at some length, expressing the belief that the great political parties were now dissolving, and the political lines that so long separated honest men were being sponged out. Honest Democrats and Republicans are standing side by side. The people are determined to commit the government to new and pure hands. The election of Horace Greeley will break that close corporation which assumes to possess all the political virtue in the country. Tear down the false barrier which assumes to separate loyalty from treason, and bring together the men of all sections and parties.

Hon. **Robert B. Roosevelt** made a short speech, giving the reasons why he and other Democrats should help to elect Greeley.

A letter was then read from Senator Fenton as to the needs of the nation—the settlement of the results of the war, civil service reform, etc.

A letter from Cassius M. Clay was also read expressing regret at his inability to attend, speaking in the warmest terms of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, and praising the grand principles upon which they have been nominated.

A letter from Montgomery Blair was also read, which concludes as follows: "The Liberal Republicans and Democrats generally are not only bound by their principles but as honorable men to support the Cincinnati nominees. The Liberal Republicans by their actual participation in the Convention, the Democrats by the pledge which their conduct clearly implied. The general movement was not only invited by the Democratic party generally, but they designated their preference for candidates."

A letter from Senator Trumbull was next read.

Hon. James Brooks, of New York, also wrote, expressing regret at being unable to attend, and his sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and severely condemning the recent action of the Senate in passing the Kuklux and election laws.

The following telegram was received from Gratz Brown: "I regret exceedingly that important executive business has detained me here, and prevented my attending your mass meeting to-night. The people of the whole West are interested in behalf of the present reform movement, looking on it as a sure road to peace and the only hope for a restoration of constitutional government, and therefore they do not intend to be diverted from this single purpose by any side issues. Trusting that you will respond with equal unanimity, I remain yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

From Arizona it is reported that Apache Indians murdered Theodore Pritz, a herder, almost within sight of Prescott, on the 22d ult., and also ran off two hundred sheep. Pritz was formerly a press reporter in St. Louis.

The travel to Yosemite Valley, California, has very largely increased.

Rev. J. T. Baldwin, who recently arrived from the East on a visit to his daughter at Yreka, California, has disappeared, and it is feared that he has been murdered or drowned.

Hon. Benj. Stanton, a lawyer of distinction, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio and eight years a member of Congress from that State, died suddenly at his residence in Wheeling Sunday night of paralysis of the nervous centers. He was sixty-three years of age.

The jewelry store of C. A. Morse, in Chicago, was entered by burglars Saturday night and robbed of $20,000 worth of goods. They tunneled under one side of the vault until part of the wall fell down. Everything of value in the vault was taken, including some forty gold watches, a quantity of diamonds, and a large number of rings and bracelets.

The body of a dead man was found in a barrel at the Little Miami depot at Cincinnati yesterday. It was cut in such a manner that it was supposed to have been the subject of a clandestine dissection, but the belief obtained that it was the body of Mr. Samuel Little, who came from Nashville to attend the Liberal Republican Convention, and has not since been seen or heard from.

Franz Abt, the celebrated composes, did not arrive at Cincinnati last night, as was expected, disappointing German citizens who had arranged to receive him with a torch light procession, &c.

A heavy rain storm passed over Central Illinois on Saturday, doing great damage to crops, fences and bridges, flooding cellars, and washing away railroad tracks.

It is believed that the British ship John Semperly, from Baltimore to London, has foundered with her entire crew.

The merchant steamer Clara, temporarily fitted up as a man-of-war, while cruising in search of the Edgar Stewart, ran into the Spanish gun boat Celage, on the night of the 8th of May, striking her in the fore chains and carrying away her foremast. The Celage sunk in six minutes afterwards. The crew and money box were saved and taken on board the Clara, which was but slightly injured.

Hilton Herndon, Past Grand Sire of the I. O. O. F. of the United States, died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, yesterday.

In Cleveland, Sunday night, the fourth floor of a stove warehouse gave way under the immense weight placed upon it, precipitating stoves, castings, etc., through the intervening floors to the basement. Loss heavy.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**The Steamboat Northwest Sunk.**

KEOKUK, IOWA., June 3.—About five o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Northwest, bound down with a full cargo of flour and grain, and towing a large barge, struck a rock in the rapids five miles above this city, and sunk in five feet of water. About 3,000 barrels of flour and 20,000 bushels of wheat were badly damaged. The cargo is being brought here in barges. The extent of the damage to the boat is not yet known.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, June 3.—River stationary; nine feet three. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Lawrence, Nashville.

**Louisville.**

NASHVILLE, June 3.—River falling, with twenty-eight inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather dry and hot. Arrived—Kila Hughes, Cairo. Departed—West Wind, Evansville; Kila Hughes, Cairo.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer will extend Monday night over Lake Ontario and eastward over the Southern, New England and middle States, with fresh southwesterly to southeasterly winds, threatening weather and rain, except in Virginia, generally cloudy and clearing weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light southwesterly winds; northwesterly winds, clearing and clear weather on Tuesday in the northwest, on the upper lakes and upper Mississippi; southwesterly winds and clear weather in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

**Cincinnati and Baltimore Line Completed.**

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Passenger trains have commenced running into the city over the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad, which is the new road through Mill Creek valley just completed for the use of the Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. It is expected that the last rail will be laid on the Springfield and Cincinnati, generally known as the Dayton Short Line, by the middle of the week. This road will also enter the city over the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad line.

**Unprecedented Rain Fall in the West.**

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Passengers and railroad employees who arrived here from the east yesterday and to-day report an unprecedented rain fall on Saturday night in Central Illinois, covering the area from the Wabash to the Kaskaskia rivers, and from the Toledo and Wabash to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Thousands of acres were submerged, streams overflowed their banks, railroad tracks were inundated, and crops, fences, trees, &c., swept away. A report from Windsor, on the Illinois Central, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad, says some five hundred yards of the track near that place was washed away. At Bunker Hill, a few miles east of here, over eight inches of water fell. It is believed that immense damage has been done to crops, farm improvements and railroads throughout the above named district, but no detailed accounts have been received.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Dispatches from various parts of central Illinois give accounts of serious damage by the rain storm of Saturday night. On a portion of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which runs through Scott and Green counties, nearly all the bridges and culverts were washed away, including the large bridges over Big Sandy and Apple Creeks. No trains have passed over the road since Saturday night.

## CITY MATTERS.

*Letters Held for Postage, June 3d, 1872.*

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| C. Deblinger, Fairview, Pa. | 3 |
| J. P. Evan, ew York. | 3 |
| Mrs. Charles E. Lindsley, Catasaugua, Pa. | 3 |
| George A. Turbeaux & Co, Connellsville, Pa. | 3 |
| Mrs. M. J. Vannattan, Indianopolis, Ind. | 3 |
| James M. Swan, Washington, Pa. | 3 |
| M. J. Steinberger, New York. | 3 |
| Wm. F. Madden, Belleville, Ohio. | 3 |
| T. R. Adler, Mt. Meridian, Ind. | 3 |
| Mrs. Schlacter, Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 |
| Archibald Waddie, Millerboro, Pa. | 3 |
| Jos. Gathan, Pemberton, Ohio. | 3 |
| Israel Dolby, Jefferson, Ohio. | 3 |
| C. Puterbaugh, Peru, Ind. | 3 |
| J. Hockenberg, Lincoln, Ill. | 3 |
| T. W. Starr & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 |
| E. J. Horberg, Gainesville, Ohio. | 3 |
| Henry R. Foote, New Brighton, Pa. | 3 |

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

### *OIL CONFLAGRATION.*

*Destructive Fire in Union Borough —The Crescent Oil Refinery and a Tar Factory in Ruins—Loss $30,000—Insurance $12,000.*

A disastrous conflagration occurred shortly before noon yesterday in Union Borough, just beyond Tenpearceville, on the old Washington turnpike, resulting in the destruction of the paper mill establishment of Messrs. W. B. Lupton & Co., and the Crescent Oil Refinery of Messrs. Howard & Co.

The fire originated at the still in the roofing factory, which was a large one story frame structure, and was soon followed by the still and the refinery. The proprietors of the oil works had erected a large embankment between the two works to protect themselves in case of fire, but it proved a failure. The mill was used for distilling tar for roofing purposes, from petroleum. At the time mentioned, Mr. Lupton and the engineer, Mr. Finnigey, were engaged filling the fire from the still, when the substance clogged in the faucet and would not flow. Efforts were being made to remove the obstruction when suddenly the fire began to flow out over the tar, and almost instantly caught fire from the furnace. The stopcock was immediately closed as far as possible by the engineer, so that only a very thin stream of oil was left flowing, and he and Mr. Lupton commenced side by side. The flames had set fire to a small quantity of oil in a tank standing near, and the attempt was made to extinguish this by tramping it out. The attempt was unsuccessful, however, and the engineer was slightly burned in his endeavors. A shovel was then procured and earth thrown upon the flames. They would have been extinguished in a few moments more, when, by some mechanism, the oil commenced flowing in a large stream from the still. Efforts were made to close it, but at this moment the flames sprung up all around so fiercely, that it was impossible to remain there. It was equally impossible to save the place, and the two men fled. As it was, they made narrow escapes with their lives, as they had to run for the fence to get out of the building. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the entire structure was on fire.

The flames soon communicated with the "agitating house" of the refinery, which was three story brick, 20 by 100 feet. The warehouse, a two story brick, 24 by 100 feet, next fell a prey to the devouring element. The frame shed, a building, 40 by 125 feet, and the cooper shop, boiler house and office were next reached and now nothing but a mass of ruins in flames and totally destroyed. The refinery was for the manufacture of lubricating oil, and had a capacity of one thousand barrels a month. It contained two stills for lubricating oil, each holding one hundred and fifty barrels, and two other stills, one holding one hundred and eighty and the other one hundred and fifty barrels; also one setting pan of the latter barrels capacity, and two of fifty barrels each; an iron agitator of one hundred and eighty barrels capacity; three large cooling vessels of one hundred, fifty and sixty barrels respectively; a wooden tank containing three hundred barrels, and two condensing tanks.

During the progress of the fire, four tanks exploded which sent sheets of flame over a hundred feet high, and scattered the oil in all directions. The tanks contained about one-quarter of their capacity. A large number of persons were in close proximity to the scene of the fire, and at one time it was feared that a general conflagration would ensue and sweep away the entire place. But this was averted by a change of wind when the fire was at its height, which turned the flames to the hill. A sewer also had been constructed by the firm from their works to the run, and most of the oil flowed through it, otherwise the oil would have flowed over the surface of the ground toward the houses, and igniting, would have set them on fire. Only one frame dwelling owned by Messrs. Lupton & Co., was destroyed together with a shed on the adjoining premises of the Old Stone Tavern kept by R. Smith. Upwards of a dozen families had removed their household effects in place of safety as was afterward found to be unnecessary.

Fire Marshal Iutz learned of the fire soon after it broke out, and at once made arrangements to have some of the Fire Department sent over. The Eagle and Vigilant fire companies were dispatched to the scene of the conflagration, arriving in a comparatively short time, and rendered efficient service. The Eagle steamer was driven into the run, where there was a large supply of water.

When the Fire Marshal arrived in Temperanceville, he discovered large crowds of excited men and boys engaged in tearing down the bridges over Sawmill Run, apprehending that large quantities of ignited oil would soon flow down and burn them, and thus spread the fire. He also found in two or three places a number of parties engaged in constructing dams over the run with a view of stopping the flow of the water, and thus prevent the fire being conveyed into the lower part of the borough. He immediately gave orders to the several parties to cease operations, and by his timely arrival succeeded in saving one or two bridges. Only one bridge was badly damaged.

The total loss will reach $30,000. Messrs. Howard & Co. estimate their loss at $25,000 as follows: On buildings $5,000; on machinery and tanks, $10,000; on oil and stock $10,000. At the time of the fire the firm had on hand 500 barrels of crude and 1,100 barrels of lubricating oil. The firm was insured for $12,000, distributed in the Ætna, National, of Bangor, Maine, Artizans and another company. The loss of Messrs. Lupton & Co. is estimated at $7,000, $3,000 in building and $4,000 in stock, with no insurance.

### *BUSINESS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.*

*Cases Heard and Receipts by the Mayor During May.*

Mr. James S. Patterson, Mayor's clerk has compiled the following business transacted at the Mayor's office during the month of May:

NUMBER OF CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drunkenness | 765 |
| Disorderly conduct | 320 |
| Vagrancy | 51 |
| Informations | 71 |
| Total | 1,207 |
| Total number discharged | 163 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fines and forfeitures | $2,757 20 |
| Jail receipts | 275 00 |
| Police | 479 50 |
| Dramatic license | 50 00 |
| Pawn license | 100 00 |
| Total | $3,531 40 |
| Receipts in May, 1871 | 2,328 10 |
| Increase in 1872 | $1,203 50 |

The above exhibit is the largest ever made by any Mayor of this city for the same period.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

The Walnut street Theater company appeared for the first time on our boards last evening, and before an audience of fair size and large merit deserved. The organization is really first class, and gave Bulwers comedy, "Money," in unexceptional style throughout.

To-night the "Heir at Law" will be performed with an excellent cast.

**Trimble's Varieties.**

There was a large turnout at this theater last evening. The female minstrels, costumed most elegantly, gave a number of new songs and dances, Melville and Allen performed a number of difficult gymnastic feats nearly and grace fully, and the performance throughout was remarkable for freshness and interest. A similar line entertainment may be expected to-night.

**Academy of Music.**

An advertisement elsewhere gives a list of the persons composing Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels. Nearly or quite all of these artists are known here, and an excellent performance may be expected at the Academy of Music every evening next week.

### *Accidental Shooting.*

Yesterday afternoon a number of boys were amusing themselves shooting with a pistol, at a mark, in a metal yard on Second avenue above Smithfield street, when a lad named Henry May, was seriously if not fatally injured. Willie Bailey, it appears, had the pistol in hand and just at the moment he fired young May came from behind a metal pile and received the ball in the back of the head, near the base of the skull. The sufferer was taken to his father's residence, Smithfield street, near Water, where his injuries were promptly attended to. The doctors in attendance differed as to the course of the bullet—one maintaining that it had entered the head, while the other being of opinion that it had glanced off the skull. At present the lad lay in a very serious condition at a late hour last night. Thomas Bailey, the father of the injured boy, is the proprietor of the "La Belle" saloon on Smithfield street. He is at present absent from the city, but has been telegraphed for. The father of the lad who did the shooting is John May, a well known drayman of the city. Young May was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who dismissed him, knowing that if the lad was needed to answer a criminal charge he could be easily found.


## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR CALLOW has gone to Philadelphia.

THERE was a corner in the white hat market yesterday.

THE LINCOLN Club looked exceedingly well as it marched to the Union depot last evening.

ROBERT MOFFET paid Mayor Blackmore $50 yesterday for whipping Mrs. Moffet.

NINETEEN drunks and disorderlies drew prizes in Mayor Blackmore's lottery yesterday morning.

No enthusiasm was lost at the Greeley meeting last night.

PITTSBURGH, just now, has several "missing men."

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED persons visited Mount Washington on Sunday, by way of the inclined plane.

THE Oakland Passenger Railway is to be sold by the trustees at the court house next Saturday morning.

ARE our theatre goers aware that the Philadelphia, Walnut Street Theatre Company, including the favorite "Old Bailey," is at the new Opera House?

FRED. DUBOIS, Esq., the popular advance agent of Carncross & Dixey's minstrels, arrived in the city last evening. He was warmly welcomed by his many Pittsburgh friends.

THE Y. M. C. A. of Beaver Falls is making vigorous efforts to erect a building of its own, with every prospect of success. They propose to commence their outdoor services on next Sabbath.

THE members of the Allequippa Tribe No. 58 I. O. R. M. are called to their Wigwam at 1 P. M. to-day to attend the funeral of the late Charles F. Porter. A full attendance of members is desired.

MAYOR'S Clerk Patterson, is fully convinced that the office business of the past month was never equalled in this city, before, in a similar space of time.

JAMES CLINTON, who was arrested at Barnum's circus on Friday last while detected in the act of relieving a person of his pocket book, was committed yesterday to the workhouse for thirty days, by Mayor Callow.

IT is now supposed that the man found drowned in the Monongahela river, on Saturday, was a man named Burgher, formerly a deck hand on the towboat "Rover." Nothing definite is known, however.

THE first company of the Duquesne Grays, Eighteenth Regiment, will attend the funeral of the late Charles R. Porter in full uniform to-day. They will assemble at their armory at one o'clock this afternoon.

A MAN named Welsh, residing in East Birmingham, accidentally fell into a kettle of boiling water, and was scalded in a terrible manner. Dr. Rahauser is the attending physician, but only slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

For the information of street loafers and the police: The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided that "the use by a citizen of public ways is limited only—loungers who occupy the public highway are obstructions of the public right of way and nuisances."

CHARLES F. PORTER, who died on Sunday, will be buried from his late residence, Third avenue and Grant street, at half-past two this afternoon. The deceased will be followed to the grave by representatives of several associations with which he was connected.

JAMES CLARK, the young man charged with felonious assault and battery on oath of Andrew Durgey, had a final hearing last evening before Deputy Mayor Beville, of Allegheny. He was held in the sum of one thousand dollars for trial at court.

THE Middle Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will convene this morning in the Grace Lutheran Church, Birmingham, Rev. J. K. Methorn pastor. The object of the meeting is to discuss some doctrinal subject. The Synod will be in session about two days.

THE publication office of the *People's Monthly*, being the initial issue of the second year, is a very creditable production—creditable both as to matter and typographical execution. The illustrations are excellent, and the pressw ork is equal to that of the leading literary papers of the east.

MAYOR KILLER is determined not to idle away his time. The season at his Academy of Music is drawing to a close, and on Saturday, with his company from that theater he goes to the new Opera House at Milwaukee for a season of ten weeks, commencing next Monday.

WAS it not a little previous for the handful of citizens who attended the Greeley meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms to style themselves a "mass meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county," as they did in telegraphing the New York meeting last night?

THE international convention of the Y. M. C. A. will meet in Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday, June 12th. The delegates from Western Pennsylvania, passing through Pittsburgh, are requested to report on Monday forenoon to Rev. S. A. Yagcart, General Secretary, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

JOHN SMITH, a laborer employed on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Chesterfield Railroad, while engaged yesterday in assisting laying rails on the road, one of them fell across his left hand, and Dr. Rahauser was called, and upon examination found it necessary to amputate all the fingers at the second joint.

EDWARD REDMOND, a young man aged twenty-three years, who left his home in Birmingham on Friday last, and has not been heard from. His mother has at last been heard from, dated at Wheeling, announcing his safe arrival there, and that he had work, and expressing regret that he left his home in unceremoniously.

A GENUINE CHINAMAN, costume and all, is spending a few days with Mr. J. D. T. Reeves, of Beaver Falls—Mr. Ah Cumsing, as he is called, is a gentleman of polished manners, and speaks English quite fluently. On Sunday he attended divine service in New Brighton Beaver Falls, and took great interest therein. While remaining his national costume, he says he prefers American ways and wages.

THE FIRST annual picnic of Rising Star Castle, No. 18, A. O. K. of M. C., comes off at Glenwood Grove on Friday next. The programme will be made up by the Mozart Band and Col. Christy will call figures. The arrangements are complete so far as the hall is concerned, and a large attendance may be anticipated. During the day a boat will leave at close intervals from the foot of Seventh street, and the Committee, ham, to convey visitors to the picnic grounds.

A CHILD of Gustave Homan, a fancy cake baker and confectioner, of Sixth Birmingham, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday morning last. A tub of water is kept in the store for the purpose of washing drinking glasses used at the soda water fountain, and the child unnoticed went into the store for the purpose of playing with the water fell head first into it. Fortunately a lady entered the store at the time and rescued it. When taken out the child was quite insensible, but was soon restored to consciousness by the application of the proper restoratives.

**Straw Hats.**

In every style, at the great one price hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

**Machines a Coudre Elliptiques en Vente.**

A la Bureau, Numero Dix Neuf Cinquieme avenue. Eaton & Freves, General Agents.

**New Chlon**

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street.

**For Sale by Auction.**

Of the Iron City Agricultural Works, Nos. 49 and 51 Ferry street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the entire machinery and manufactured goods on hand. Machinery consisting of one steam engine and boilers complete, five drill presses, two iron lathes, one center lathe, two screw cutting machines, one wood turning lathe, one mortising machine, one tenant machine, one boring machine, one key machine, one flaniel planer, city Woodruff planer, one shaping machine, saw tables, grind stones, iron vises, shafting, pulleys, and all kinds of material for repairing, mowing, reaping and threshing machines, horse powers, and knives and sections for mowing and reaping machines, &c., &c. Cider mills, churn powers, bee hives, cutting boxes, spring bed bottoms, broom machines, grain drills, mowing and reaping machines, wool rollers, wood vises, office furniture, and a good lot of dry ash lumber, and the entire lot of tools in the works are open and ready at private sale until the day of auction. A credit of ninety days will be given to all bills over $20, with approved security. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

**Panama.**

Leghorn, Swiss, Canton and straw leaf hats—fine and full stock at the one price house of Wm Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

**Matches**

Of all kinds cheap at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

**The Queen of the Road.**

In no one branch of mechanical art do our Pittsburgh manufacturers more particularly excel than in that of carriage making. Most prominent among the firms carrying on the business here is that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, who are not only the oldest, but the most extensive manufacturers hereabouts. They have always been noted for the superiority of their work, but not content to rest upon a reputation already gained, they are constantly bringing out new styles and introducing improvements. They are now manufacturing largely a new buck wagon called the "Queen of the Road," the general excellence of which is apparent to the most casual observer. It is light and graceful, has an elevated seat, and in every respect is so immeasurably superior to the description heretofore used that it is destined rapidly to supersede it altogether. Call and see it and judge for yourself.

**Assorted Crates**

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**The Latest Styles**

In every description of hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

**Stylish Spring and Summer Clothing.**

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring and summer clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannah, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair.) Mr. Hannah has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods. tf

**Try the Charles Heidsieck,**

Dry Sillery and "Extra." For sale by all the wine dealers. Shultze & Taller, sole agents, New York. ru

**White Hats.**

High and low, stiff and soft—the most complete assortment at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

**Serpentine.**

**The Temperanceville Fire.**

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in Temperanceville, destroying two refineries, several houses and placing the entire borough in imminent danger of being consumed. But the untiring efforts of the people and the favorable direction of the wind this calamity was averted, otherwise this populous suburb of our city would have shared the fate of Oleopolis. How the arguments in favor of insurance accumulate! Never before in the history of our country have so many destructive conflagrations been recorded as during the past year. It is surely time that all would see the importance of insuring their property against fire and avail themselves of the opportunity of taking out a policy in a reliable home company such as the Ben Franklin, of No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny. A policy in this company is manifestly safer than in one concerning the management of whose affairs our citizens know nothing, and all are earnestly advised to give the matter the attention it deserves.

**Blue Top Matches Cheap.**

At J. W. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

**The Best Lightning Rod.**

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the Munson Copper Lightning Rod, subjected it to scientific tests, and it is with pleasure I recommend it to the public. I may add that much depends on the manner of attaching conductors to buildings, and that the rods you have erected upon numerous churches and other edifices in this city, which I have examined, are the work to have been thoroughly done. As made and put up by your Company, I consider this rod vastly superior to any which in my large experience